

PLO security man killed

AMMAN (AP) — A lone assassin shot and killed a Palestinian security officer Wednesday as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative remained in Amman for a second day after an assassination attempt in this port city. Police said Hassan Housari, 30, who belongs to the PLO's mainstream Fatah faction was gunned down at 9:15 a.m. (0715 GMT) as he rode his motorcycle near the vegetable market in downtown Amman. "The assassin, firing from an automatic rifle, riddled Housari with several bullets in the head and chest. Death was instantaneous. The assailant escaped," said a police spokesman. Only 20 hours earlier, PLO representative Issam Salem, 48, was shot in the head and shoulder at a gift shop by a gunman wearing a plastic mask. The would-be assassin also escaped. Police said they have no explanation for the anti-Palestinian campaign which also included a rocket-propelled grenade attack on Saturday against the home of Zaid Webbi, PLO spokesman in Sidon, Webbi and his family escaped unhurt.

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U.S. wants formal PLO action

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Wednesday Yasser Arafat's statement declaring the 1964 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) charter obsolete could be a "step in the right direction" and challenged him to back it up with a formal vote of the Palestine National Council (PNC). "We see this as a reinforcement of his prior statement acknowledging Israel's right to exist," State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said of the PLO chairman's remarks on French television. She said a decision by the PNC "formally amending or abrogating the charter would be the kind of action we would certainly applaud." Arafat said Wednesday the decision by the PNC last year to recognise Israel had rendered the charter "null and void." Tutwiler, asked for U.S. reaction, said: "Such a statement, if it is backed up in words and deeds, is a step in the right direction."

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King returns after talks with Fahd

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman from Saudi Arabia early Wednesday following a brief visit during which he performed the Umra pilgrimage in Mecca and held talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

King Hussein joined worshippers for prayers at Mecca and he visited the Prophet Mohammad Mosque in Mecca and performed prayers along with the Jordanian delegation accompanying him on the visit.

Earlier, King Hussein held a meeting with King Fahd and discussed pan-Arab and Islamic issues and Jordanian-Saudi Arabian relations.

Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Thou-

qan Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defence, and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

King Hussein and King Fahd also held a closed meeting.

Upon his return here, King Hussein was met by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior government officials and high-ranking Armed Forces officers.

Upon his departure from Saudi Arabia, the King sent a cable to King Fahd expressing appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him and the Jordanian delegation.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday holds talks with King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia

tion, and his congratulations on 'Eid Al Fitr which is due in two days.

King Hussein wished King Fahd continued health and happi-

ness and the Saudi Arabian people further progress and prosperity.

King Hussein also voiced his appreciation to King Fahd for the

discussion they had together about pan-Arab and Islamic affairs and thanked him for his solidarity with Jordan and his keenness on supporting it.

Jordan reaffirms support for PLO

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Wednesday reiterated Jordan's full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in its drive to arrive at a peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Palestine problem through an international peace conference.

Qasem was talking at a meeting here with Mahmoud Abbas, member of the PLO's Executive Committee, who arrived here Tuesday for consultations with the Jordanian government.

Qasem expressed satisfaction



Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Wednesday meets with PLO Executive Committee members Mahmoud Abbas and Abdul Razak Al Yahya (Petra photo)

with a meeting held in Paris Tuesday between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Attending the meeting, held in

Qasem's office, were Foreign Ministry Secretary General Mutassem Al Bilbisi and PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razak Al Yahya.

France welcomes Arafat gesture

PARIS (Agencies) — France Wednesday greeted as a positive gesture Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's statement that the PLO charter calling for Israel's elimination was no longer valid.

Prime Minister Michel Rocard said in a statement after the two men held talks that Arafat's comments on French television were "a positive clarification that leads towards peace."

President Francois Mitterrand also welcomed Arafat's acknowledgement that the 1964 charter of the Palestine National Council (PNC) was "null and void," saying it partially met his call for the PLO to clarify its position.

Arafat told French radio his meetings in Paris during a two-day visit which was to end Wednesday night would have an important effect on the Middle East peace process.

Arafat appeared unimpressed by Arafat's statement that the charter had been superseded by the political programme adopted by the PNC in Algiers last November, which recognised Israel's right to exist alongside a future Palestine.

"We cannot take all his statements seriously," said an aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Israel.

In his meetings and radio interviews, Arafat paid homage to France's role as an intermediary, saying Mitterrand and Rocard had presented Israel's point of view during their separate talks Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arafat said one of the main purposes of his visit to France was to maintain international pressure on Israel to make concessions to Palestinian calls for a homeland.

Hardline PLO leaders were critical of Arafat's statement.

"The (PNC) declaration calls for a two-state solution," Arafat told a news conference Wednesday, speaking in Arabic. "This means the charter is 'caduc,' he added, using the French word for obsolete or null and void that he first employed in a televised in-

terview Tuesday night.

In a French radio interview Wednesday, Arafat had said the appropriate English translation would be "superseded."

Pressed further at the news conference about the different possible shadings of meanings of "caduc" — ranging from legally worthless to just out-of-date — Arafat said, "I'm not here to give lessons in linguistics and law." He referred reporters to their French dictionaries.

Asked what he had to say to Israelis still suspicious of his motives, Arafat said, "I tell them once again, come, let's make peace. Why are they afraid of peace? Who is afraid of peace?"

He said objections by other Palestinian leaders to his views are "the expression of Palestinian democracy. Everyone has the right to express his opinion."

Israeli liberals welcomed the Arafat statement as a positive step.

Arafat's statement Tuesday in Paris came up during a debate in parliament, and Chaim Ramon, parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, called for reconsidering Israel's ban on talking to the PLO.

Other Israeli doves said they regarded Arafat's latest statement as progress but challenged him to prove his words.

"If Arafat will summon the PNC it will show that he personally is serious about what he says," a foreign ministry official told Reuters.

Palestinians in the occupied territories said there was no need to convene the PNC because the council had accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 implicitly recognising Israel and invalidating the charter.

"I'm personally against the PNC convening to abolish anything," said philosopher Sari Nusseibeh.

"What (Arafat) said was enough. Basically he confirmed that we are no longer working for the destruction of the state of Israel but for a state alongside Israel."

Aoun lifts blockade of militia-run ports

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's military cabinet said Wednesday it had temporarily suspended a sea blockade of militia-run ports that triggered six weeks of savage artillery bombardments in and around Beirut in which 290 people died.

"The blockade has been officially suspended for a specific period of time to give a chance to the Arab foreign ministers to find a deep-rooted solution to the Lebanese crisis," said a statement by the cabinet of Major-General Michel Aoun.

The statement followed talks with two Arab League envoys to end the battles that erupted in mid-March as Aoun sought to extend his power beyond the Christian enclave in Lebanon.

Aoun's government is vying for power with a civilian administration led by Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

One of the Arab League envoys said Wednesday the rival factions in Lebanon have agreed to implement a three-point ceasefire plan to end a bloodbath that has killed 278 people and wounded 1,010 in nearly two months.

"There is no justification for a single shot to be fired in Lebanon as of now," the Arab League official, Lakhdar Brahimi, told reporters.

Police reported some sniper fire from west Beirut into the eastern sector about an hour after Brahimi made the announcement. But one spokesman said: "It seems the ceasefire orders haven't been issued yet," playing down the violation.

"All sea and air outlets on

Ibrahimi, personal envoy of Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, made the declaration after separate meetings with Hoss and Aoun.

Aoun's army units, estimated at 20,000 soldiers, have been battling Syrian troops and Lebanese militia allies since March 8, when the latest round in the 14-year-old civil war erupted.

Ibrahimi, an Algerian diplomat, and Kuwait's ambassador to Syria, Abdul Aziz Al Jassam, arrived in Beirut earlier Wednesday seeking ways to enforce an Arab League-brokered truce that was supposed to take hold last Friday.

The ceasefire call had scaled down indiscriminate bombardment of population centres in and around Beirut.

Aoun's statement issued Wednesday did not say when Aoun would lift the blockade of the illegal ports which provided the country's militia with much of their income.

It was a key militia demand for an end to the artillery bombardments, the worst in 14 years of civil war which devastated areas of the capital of 1.5 million people.

Sources close to Aoun and Hoss said there were differences over how to implement the Arab League resolution.

They said Aoun insisted a ceasefire and deployment of Arab observers precede an end to the sea blockade, while his rivals demanded the blockade first be lifted.

"All sea and air outlets on

Lebanese territory will reopen and Halat airstrip is part of these outlets," the Aoun statement said.

Beirut's only civilian airport is located in west Beirut. The main Christian route to the outside world has for many years been the port of Jounieh which was closed by the recent shelling.

Ibrahimi said shortly before the Aoun cabinet issued its statement:

"General Aoun has agreed to carry out the Arab League decision which calls for an end to all sea, land and air blockades and reopening of all crossing for a period of three months."

"General Aoun has agreed to a ceasefire and to lift all blockade. There is no reason anymore for anybody to fire a shell," Ibrahimi told reporters after meeting Maronite Christian Patriarch Nasrallah Butros Sfeir.

Sources close to Hoss and Aoun said the Arab peacekeepers discussed the deployment of a 312-man Arab ceasefire observer force. Ibrahimi said Algeria, Tunisia and Kuwait would contribute observers.

He said an Arab summit scheduled within a month would discuss Lebanon.

The league is trying to end a constitutional crisis which erupted last September when parliament failed to elect a successor to outgoing President Amin Gemayel. This left Lebanon without a head of state and with rival governments, a deadlocked assembly and a divided army.

Army destroys Palestinian homes

Palestinian kills two Israelis in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian stabbed two Israelis to death and wounded three in Jerusalem's main street Wednesday.

Israeli civilians chased the assailant into a flower shop where they beat and kicked him until police intervened.

Police fired tear-gas to disperse 50 Israelis led by anti-Arab rabbi Meir Kahane as they marched towards the walled Old City vowing to take "revenge" on Palestinians.

Before being led away by police, Kahane, a former legislator banned from parliament as a racist, nodded towards the Old City and shouted:

"Today they (Arabs) are here. Tomorrow, the next day, they won't be here. We haven't forgotten. There will be revenge."

Police did not name the attacker, a man in his 20s from the West Bank town of Ramallah.

But Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said he was from Islamic Jihad, a movement which claimed to carry out an October 1986 attack in Jerusalem that killed one Israeli and wounded 69.

The attack raised Arab-Jewish tensions in occupied Jerusalem, already high after 17 months of

Palestinian revolt against Israeli occupation that has brought almost daily violence to the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Arab Jerusalem.

West Jerusalem, however, has been relatively free from the violence, and Arabs have walked the streets of the Jewish sector with few cases of harassment.

Members of Kahane's Kach Party later heat up several Palestinians near the neighbourhood of Mea Sherim. Israel army radio reported.

Police said the assailant had been questioned about unspecified "terrorist activities" in the past. Police spokesman Uri Sandori said the man spent the night before the attack praying at Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque for Leilat Al Kadr, a holiday marking the delivery of the Holy Koran to the Prophet Mohammad.

Krauss said the attacker apparently had no accomplices.

In the West Bank, troops destroyed five houses of Palestinians accused of beating to death 40-year-old Muslim Mahmoud Shaheen, an alleged collaborator with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Shaheen was killed April 20

after masked youths broke into his home in the West Bank village of Artas. He was one of more than a dozen suspected collaborators killed in the past month.

Early Wednesday, troops leveled four houses in Artas and one in the nearby Dheishe refugee camp.

The army has destroyed more than 180 houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since the December 1987 start of the Palestinian uprising.

Also Wednesday, the army said a corporal was "reprimanded" after he and two other soldiers ordered a Palestinian teenager to climb on the hood of their jeep to serve as a shield against stone throwers. The incident, which occurred Tuesday in the West Bank was filmed by a foreign TV crew.

In the West Bank, a young Arab labourer entered a Jewish settlement and asked a Jewish settler for work and suddenly took out a knife, stabbing the settler five times. Israel Radio said. The injured man was taken to a hospital.

"Army forces reached the area and are pursuing the attacker," an army spokesman said.

Bush refuses to budge over SNF

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush dug in his heels Wednesday and reaffirmed his opposition to East-West negotiations on short-range nuclear arms, a posture that could deepen a rift in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) alliance.

Bush made this clear to visiting Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland "in the strongest terms," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said in briefing reporters on their meeting in Washington.

"We believe we have to deal with conventional weapons first and then we'll address the SNF (short-range nuclear forces) issue," Fitzwater said.

"The president pointed out (to Brundtland) in the strongest terms that he feels this course is the right one," Fitzwater added.

West Germany has demanded early talks with the Warsaw Pact on reducing the number of short-range nuclear missiles in Europe — a demand which has divided

NATO.

The White House official suggested that the United States is not eager to compromise. He said a failure to work out a common position prior to or at this month's NATO summit would not weaken the Western alliance.

"We'll continue to discuss it, but we're very firm in our position," he said.

Brundtland, who has generally been supportive of West German demands for talks on short-range weapons, predicted the alliance would reach a compromise before its May 29-30 summit in Brussels.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who opened the rift in the alliance by urging NATO to accept a Soviet proposal for talks on reducing nuclear missiles with a range of less than 500 kilometres, said Tuesday that he saw grounds for compromise.

Brundtland, talking to reporters after a one-hour meeting with Bush, suggested a route to compromise was language linking

progress on conventional arms cuts to nuclear talks.

But Fitzwater said the United States was not willing to embrace that approach and was ready for a "spirited debate" at the NATO summit.

Washington and London say SNF talks might lead to the elimination of all nuclear missiles from Europe and would leave the continent vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's overwhelming advantage in conventional arms.

They have also been unsuccessfully pushing Kohl to agree to modernise short-range lance missiles based in West Germany.

Fitzwater said the administration opposed the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe because that would "make Soviet conventional power the decisive arbiter of European security."

He also rejected the criticism of former Reagan administration arms negotiator Paul Nitze that Bush's position was a mistake.

Pope: World must nurse Namibian independence

LUSAKA (R) — Pope John Paul urged the world Wednesday to protect the fledgling independence of Namibia and help the country reach authentic sovereignty.

In a hard-hitting, comprehensive address to the diplomatic corps in Zambia the Pope also repeated his condemnation of apartheid and called for international solidarity to ease Africa's crushing foreign debt.

"To all those who hear my voice I make an appeal that Namibia, the latest country in Africa to become fully independent, be fully accepted into the family of nations," the Pope said.

He urged that Namibia be "sustained in its independence and given every assistance on

the road to economic, social and political autonomy."

Bloody fighting erupted at the start of a United Nations independence plan for South African-ruled Namibia April 1 but elections are still expected in the former German colony on Nov. 1.

The pontiff applauded recent signs of progress towards peace in southern Africa, mentioning the U.N. peace accords signed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba in December. These linked Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

"It is important that these process should be promoted and further strengthened through the support of the international community," he

said.

He called on all countries in southern Africa to abandon what he called selfish policies, and repeated that the church considered racism and social, economic and political discrimination "contrary to Christian faith and love."

Botha 'warning'

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said he had been warned of an impending incursion into northern Namibia later Wednesday by 350 nationalist guerrillas in defiance of the fragile U.N.-backed truce.

Fighters of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) would cross from Angola at three points to mark

the anniversary Thursday of a South African-led attack on a SWAPO base in Angola.

Botha told parliament. Scores of SWAPO supporters were killed during a South African raid on the Cassinga guerrilla base in southern Angola May 4, 1978.

Botha said he wanted to announce his knowledge of the raid before it started so the SWAPO leadership knew South African security forces were ready and prepared.

"If the information is correct, SWAPO must know tonight that the Namibian police and the South African army are waiting for them," he said.

There were no immediate reports of unrest in the war-

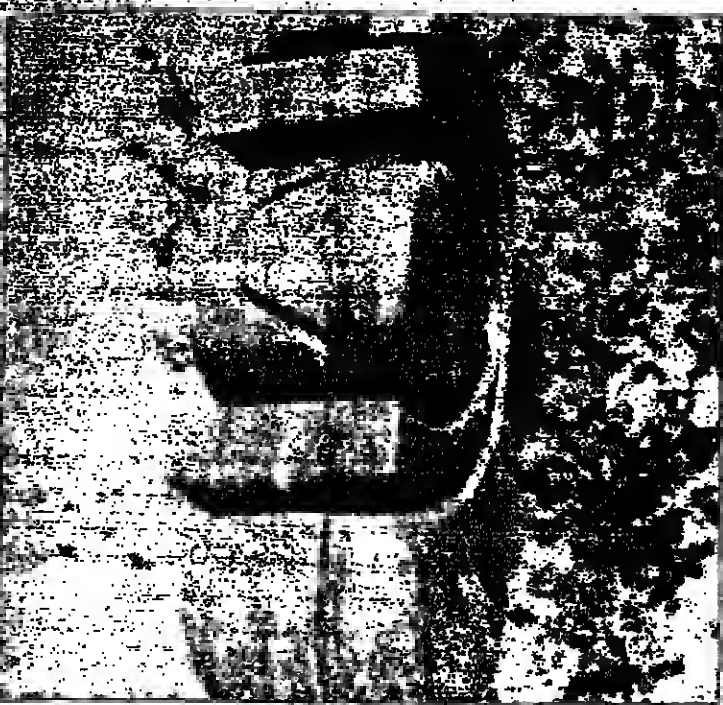
torn north of Namibia, where the United Nations is monitoring a pullout of SWAPO guerrillas back to Angola.

Botha declined to say how he learned of SWAPO's alleged plans, but added it was the same source which warned him of the April 1 infiltration of Namibia that derailed the U.N. independence operation for the territory.

The plan is now being resurrected following intense diplomatic negotiations between South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

There is an uneasy truce in the war area, and hopes were rising before Botha's statement to parliament that the original independence timetable could still be respected.

19:00	Tripoli (RJ)
21:40	Rome (RJ)
06:20	Baghdad (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal-2)	
06:15	Dubai (TU)
09:10	Sana'a (LH)
13:20	Muscat, Bahrain (GF)
13:30	Kuwait (KF)
14:00	Baghdad (IA)
15:40	Bucharest (RO)
16:25	Riyadh (SV)
18:40	Amsterdam, Athens (KL)
18:45	Cairo (MS)
18:55	Frankfurt (LH)
19:10	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
06:25	London, Cairo (BA)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights	
(Terminal 1)	
18:15	Aqaba (RJ)
18:40	Tripoli (RJ)
12:10	Larnaca (RJ)
12:15	Paris (RJ)
13:00	Frankfurt, London (RJ)
13:15	Paris (RJ)
13:15	Athens (RJ)
14:00	Rome (RJ)
17:00	Kuwait, Bahrain (RJ)
20:10	Baghdad (RJ)
20:15	Jeddah (RJ)
20:15	Vienna, Miami (RJ)
20:20	Cairo (RJ)
20:30	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
22:00	Beirut (RJ)
23:00	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
09:15	Tunis (TU)
10:10	Frankfurt (LH)
14:30	Bahrain (GF)
14:35	Kuwait (KU)
15:00	Baghdad (IA)
16:15	Rome (RO)
17:40	Riyadh (SV)
18:50	Cairo (MS)
MARKET PRICES	
<i>Uppechwer price in lbs per kg.</i>	
Almond	600 / 580
Apple	500 / 450
Bananas	300 / 250
Bananas (Malakassar)	300 / 230
Beans	200 / 150
Broad beans	80 / 50
Cabbage	70 / 50
Cerrots	130 / 100
Cauliflower	120 / 100
Caulimbers	120 / 100
Dates	500 / 450
Eggplant	120 / 80
Garlic	220 / 180
Lemons	400 / 400
Lettuce (per one)	80 / 50
Maxrow (large)	100 / 70
Maxrow (small)	100 / 50
Onions	50 / 30
Onion (dry)	80 / 50
Onion (green)	80 / 50
Past	180 / 140
Pepper (hot)	100 / 140
Pepper (sweet)	180 / 140
Potatoes	120 / 80
Tomatoes	120 / 80



Mona Sami's Fecundity — green Turkish marble

Al Wasiti hosts 12 artists for May

By Nelly Lama
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A versatile art exhibition is being held at Al Wasiti Gallery in the Plaza Hotel. The exhibition started Tuesday, May 3.

The exhibition houses works in various styles done by twelve Arab artists from all over the world. The calibre of many of these artists is pronouncedly high.

Moroccan artist Hachimi Azza opens the scene with his Mezzotint prints; solemn simplicity! Five mature works, compactness or compilations of items are conveyed with utmost realism. These works are valuable because of the professional quality of their rendering.

Next comes the abstract work of Palestinian artist Vladimir Tamar where volumes interact in gentle motion. Brushstrokes and water colour techniques (the interaction of paint with the paper) plays a very important role in his works. Different textural effects, different colour combinations, some based on a warm scheme of *Bois-de-rose* or a cooler scheme of the blue/green scale with gold leaf superimpositions. This use of watercolour techniques is the consequence of the sapient and practised hand of the artist. Only one work bears a touch of realism, with a centralised "timeless" human figure wearing a halo.

Palestino-Lebanese artist (of American origin) Paul Guiragossian offers four works, one of a semi-realistic seated mandolin player. Made with very few brushstrokes, it shows, explicitly, the perspective in which the volumes flow. Some fine texture appears on the textile; it adds an oriental touch but does not detract from the purity of the work.

Two other watercolours have his typical vertical figures marching forward, rendered in contrasting deep greens and maroons, intermittently interrupted by lighter tints of these complements. The "hit-and-miss" impression of the dry brushstrokes contrasts with the wet rendering of some parts.

His largest work is full of vitality, covered with a dispersion of colours, rhythms and the use of mixed-media (gouache and wax crayons).

Samir Sayegh from Lebanon is a poet who has quit poetry for a more visual yet abstract interplay of words. His work is a compilation, a repetitive use of the same word, creating recurring black and white rhythms leaving a jagged white margin in the centre, or forming a word-frame around a square area of calligraphy.

Ahmad Nawash, Jordan, appears next, with his pastel-coloured paintings, his simple rendering of figures and his lyrical, if not psychological approach to the subject matter. Stylised figures overlap and interpenetrate, often losing their personal identity.

New York based Sudanese artist Mohammad Khalil offers textured prints incorporating photography and printing techniques that enable him to print out different textile motifs.

A small work (others are gigantic) has a centralised composition in the form of a bloom, including a portrait and decorative patterns made with the different textural inprints.

Salsam Kanaan reappears with his rustic landscapes that remind us of Jordan in the past. A rhythmic repetition of windows and the use of earth colours typify his works. In his portrayal of a portico he makes an attempt at perspective.

Ghada Dahdaleh exhibits abstract works in mixed media (watercolours, wax crayons and spray paint) creating different depths and subtle rhythms sometimes interrupted by loud black

diagonals that make a strong statement in an otherwise silent, gentle work.

Mona Sami, the director of the gallery, presents, for the first time here, three sculptures. "The Kiss" is carved in "rose anore" marble. It is a vertical concretion with interesting curvilinearities that bends into sheer sensuality.

Another sculpture, made out of green Turkish marble, is called "Fecundity." It has interpenetrating forms reminiscent of the Chinese Yin Yang symbol with positive/negative, male/female, light/dark connotations. Seen from the side, it shows gradating embracing curves all held in check by a square form behind, behaving as a locking device that holds the flow of the curvilinear shapes in balance.

The third sculpture called "Womb" is made of Carrara marble and is more figurative than the other two. A stylised human figure has the symbolic concavities pertaining to the subject and, surprisingly enough, some angular projections. Texture, in all these sculptures, is always smooth.

Nawal Abdullah figures next with her gouache geometric abstractions. Their format is full, to the limit, with interpenetrating strips of intense colour, often interspersed with black; either as a background or delineating the strips, but always enhancing the "musical" movement that goes horizontal, vertical and diagonal.

The painting "Music" has a more subtle movement, with tinted lines outline the thick but fluid horizontal strips enhancing the flow. Gentle triangles are sprinkled on top creating an intermittent flurry. Two very dynamic paintings of Nawal manifest great power, they bear witness to the flashing virtuosity and maturity of the artist. She gives full reign to her forms. Solid masses pull in and out with strong tension while thick areas of black sustain them from below. Seeing these works of abstract expressionism, one gets the feeling that he is in a gallery in New York. Leo Castelli and the like.

Egyptian artist Adli Rizkallah presents a couple of abstract paintings called "Crystallisations." The futuristic approach, or repetitious reiteration of shapes, and the progression of colours from light pink to blue contribute to the implication of the subject matter.

Yasser Dweik's etchings portray a constant appealing motion towards the sun. In "Dawn," textured areas rise at different points towards a rising sun rendered in colour.

Another etching portrays a number of hands appealing to the sun, some of them barred in an isolated area. A lower area exposes the back of the head of a man with a *hatta* (headgear) while two other men, facing the viewer, are gagged and scarred respectively. Within the sun a naked child runs off. This painting is called "Beirut '82."

In "The Bird" it is he, the bird, who is appealing to the sun with his open beak.

Dia' Al Azawi appears with a monumental painting filled with his forceful colours and shapes. Large space of very intense colour carry smaller more rhythmic areas intermittent with calligraphy.

A coloured graphic print depicts human figures in motion. Last but by no means the least, Nabli Shehadeh appears with his strong temperamental brushstrokes blazing out with different directional thrusts. Impressive splashes and dripping of colour adds to the vitality of the painting. The whole is contained and well-balanced within a thick frame.

This exhibition has made few compromises. It caters for quality. It will go on until May 30 and is well-worth seeing.

RJ transforms QAIA mall into investment enterprise

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian (RJ) the national airline has decided to transform its duty-free shops, the mall at the Queen Alia International Airport into an investment enterprise owned and operated by (RJ).

In announcing its decision Wednesday, RJ board of directors said that the mall which was formally opened last September will have independent management, but will continue to be linked financially to the RJ administration under a new set of internal instructions.

The purpose of this step, an RJ statement said, is to achieve further speed and increase productivity for the benefit of the customers and the passengers and shoppers.

This step is bound to expand the mall's operations and ensure further income of foreign currency, the statement added.

According to the announcement, the mall will from now on be under the control of a special RJ administrative committee headed by RJ's vice president for financial affairs.

The space occupied by the mall and the accompanying offices are all rented by RJ from the Civil Aviation Authority which runs the airport.

Senior RJ officials were earlier quoted as saying that the mall sells products at 15 per cent to 25 per cent cheaper than the market in Jordan and offers jewellery,

watches, toys, accessories, scented tobacco, drinks, gifts of all sorts, local handicrafts, clothes, suitcases, and other commodities like cosmetics, glasses ties etc.

Unlike the previous duty-free shop, the mall operates 24 hours a day and allows for in-coming as well as outgoing passengers to purchase whatever they desire.

The mall was opened by His

Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein; and RJ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Ali Ghandour said then that the development of the duty-free shops stems from the Kingdom's stated policy of transforming the airport into a transit gate to the world's capitals and an important connection between East and West.



Transaction at QAIA mall (file photo)

Anani replaces Badran; Mulqi takes over RSS

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Jawad Al Anani has been appointed secretary general of the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) to succeed Dr. Adnan Badran who was appointed minister of agriculture in the new Cabinet of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Dr. Hani Fawzi Al Mulqi has been appointed president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to replace Dr. Anani.

Since 1987 Mulqi has served as executive director general of the Islamic Academy of Sciences, and between 1983 and 1987 he was director of the RSS's solar research centre.

Mulqi holds a Ph.D degree in



Jawad Anani

industrial engineering from New York in 1979.

Cabinet approves grant

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Ministers has approved an agreement providing for technical assistance worth 358,000 Islamic dinars from the Islamic Development Bank to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). The grant will help establish an experimental plant to conduct a feasibility study on assembling and producing calculators.

The Council of Ministers also approved appointment of Issam Budeiri and Jack Khayyat as members representing the private sector to serve on a committee charged with encouraging investments in the Kingdom. They will serve for two years.

PLA commander congratulates King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received a congratulatory cable from Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) Commander Brigadier Na'im Al Khatib on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the King's Assumption of his constitutional power.

Khatib conveyed sincere wishes to the King on behalf of all PLA members. "These years have been abound with great achievements during which you shouldered the responsibility despite the hardships Your Majesty faced," the cable said.

Attributing the embodiment of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt in Jordan to the King's wise policies, unstinting struggle, and sincerity towards all pan-Arab issues foremost of which is the Palestine cause, Khatib pledged to sincerely stand by Jordan in good and bad days.

14,739 students in governorate Nsour inspects Maan schools

MAAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour Wednesday made an inspection tour of schools and educational departments in Maan Governorate in southern Jordan and discussed questions of concern to the local inhabitants with officials and school teachers.

The Ministry of Education is now involved in a number of important issues including matters related to the secondary school certificate examination (Tawjihi) for which the ministry has now prepared a set of regulations to ensure control over examinations and other related affairs, Nsour said at a meeting held at a local school in Maan.

The Ministry of Education, Nsour noted, is about to delve into the transitional period of a process designed to fulfil the aims and objectives of the first educational conference held in Amman in 1987, and is embarking on a process of overhauling matters related to curricula, textbooks and teaching methods. The minister urged teachers to

exert all their efforts to impart good knowledge to the young generation and instill in their hearts self-confidence and a sense of national belonging.

At present specialised committees are working hard on revising all the syllabuses prior to working out new courses for the students at various school stages, the minister pointed out. He said teachers ought to be allowed open channels of communication with the Ministry of Education and its various departments and improve educational methods. The teachers' views should be heard about textbooks and methods so that the whole process can succeed, the minister added.

Nsour met with Maan governor and mayor along with a number of educational directors and teachers in the area. He later met with the director of Maan education department who briefed him on the needs and the available facilities for education.

The Maan Governorate, he said, now has 14,739 male and



Abdullah Nsour

female students receiving education at the hand of 832 teachers in 73 schools.

The director said that 27 of the existing schools are owned by the Ministry of Education and the rest are rented buildings; but it is hoped that students will be taught in government-owned schools by the beginning of the coming scholastic year.

The director of the Ministry of Education's financial department accompanied the minister on his tour.

Badran urges increased food production

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran Wednesday urged departments of agriculture around the country to help Jordan ensure food security and encourage further production of cereals, and lean meat.

In view of the growing population in Jordan, the country has no alternative but to intensify its efforts to promote the agricultural sector and help farmers produce all that is needed for local consumption, the minister said at a meeting held at the ministry.

Badran said that not only has the country to produce more but ought to be made to earn revenues far exceeding the amounts to pay for imported food sup-

plies. Badran requested all department directors and agricultural engineers to help implement the directives of His Majesty King Hussein as contained in the letter of designation to the prime minister upon the formation of the new Cabinet. These, he said call for introducing measures to protect agricultural land, organising production at agricultural nurseries, solving marketing problems, reducing the cost of farming equipment and other inputs, and revising the current cropping system.

The minister also stressed the need to increase cooperation between the ministry and its various departments on the one hand, and

the private sector on the other. The Ministry of Agriculture, he said, will not be a rival to the private sector but will rather serve as a party that offers facilities and proper investment climates.

The minister asked the directors to prepare reports which contain specific proposals that would help the overall revision process.

Also on Wednesday, Badran met with Australia's Ambassador to Jordan Graham Robert Bowker. They discussed bilateral cooperation in the production of animal feed and promoting an Australian-sponsored fodder project.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

ON DUTY: Cleaners employed by the Greater Amman Municipality will be on duty during the Eid Al Fitr holiday from Saturday until Monday evening, according to Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. But, he said, that only 30 per cent of the worker force will be on duty on the first day, 50 per cent on the second day and 100 per cent on the third day. The mayor said that the central market place will have only two days off, Saturday and Sunday (Petra).

BUDGET: Fuhis municipality will have a JD 360,701 budget for 1989 according to its mayor Faouk Jreisat. He said that JD 85,000 will be used to finance the construction of roads and JD 21,000 to build retaining walls, while the rest will be spent on public gardens and street lighting (Petra).

TOWN HALL: Muta town has commissioned a local company to build a town hall at a cost of JD 21,782. Mayor Kamal Al Sarayreh said that.

MARINE LIFE: Muta University plans to organise an exhibition of marine life at the Marine Science Station in Aqaba on May 14. The two day exhibition will allow the students of Muta community college to study closely the various forms of marine creatures in the Gulf of Aqaba.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS: The Industrial Development Bank has approved nine industrial loans to local businesses worth JD 1.8 million. These projects include among others a biscuit factory, a printing press and a shoe plant. A bank statement said that its board this year has approved of a total of 58 loans, together worth JD 8.18 million.

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree has been issued approving the formation of an agricultural council, headed by the minister of agriculture to define the objectives of agricultural development and draw up the appropriate strategy for it. The council will also be entrusted with studying the problems, facing the agricultural sector and to find out the right solutions (Petra).

EXPATRIATES: The Jordanian expatriates' conference will open in early July at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City. The conference is expected to discuss expatriates' affairs and economic matters (J.T.).

TENDER: Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jaber has agreed to offer a tender at JD 104,208 so as to carry out service projects in a number of local councils in the Kingdom (J.T.).

BUDGET: The budget of Kremah township in North Ghor district for 1989 totalled JD 104,394 (J.T.).

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Bolls and Munira Tunisiyyeh at the Housing Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition displaying 120 paintings depicting the history of the German city of Berlin and different aspects of life in East Germany, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ The May art exhibition at Al Wasiti Art Gallery, Plaza Hotel.

RAMADAN SOUQ

- ★ Ramadan open-air market, which includes foodstuff, clothes, home appliances and children's toys at Mahatta, eastern Amman.
- ★ International Ramadan Souq, in which 14 Arab and Islamic countries are taking part, at the International Auto Centre, Queen Alia International Airport Highway.

FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "The Purple Rose of Cairo" at the American Centre — 4:00 p.m.

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Three with one stone — the Israeli game

THE ISRAELI explanation for the latest upsurge of violence and mounting Palestinian casualties in the occupied territories goes that it stems from religious passions during the Holy Month of Ramadan, a show of influence by rival Palestinian groupings and a pressure tactic by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Trust the Israelis to point to anything but truth and reality. If anything, the sheer number of Palestinian casualties during the last two weeks underlines the fact that the Israeli army is having a field day, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, where violence is described as "out of control." The situation in the thickly-populated coastal strip cannot be seen in isolation from the political developments in the overall Palestinian problem since it takes little imagination to realise that the Likud leaders who dominate the Israeli government are trying to shoot down three birds with one shot; first, they are pursuing an effort to make good their promises to quell the intifada in less than six months after taking office; second, to stifle the voice of resistance as much as possible before moving any forward from their stubborn negotiating position, and third, but not the least, to intimidate the Palestinians into accepting the Israeli version of a solution to the problem.

The chest-thumping assertion of the Israeli general in Gaza, Yitzhak Mordechai, that the occupation army will outlast the Palestinians demonstrating in the streets is anything but naive since it reflects the twisted thinking of the Israeli leadership. But, the significance of Mordechai's words sinks in when seen in the light of the call by an Israeli minister to give Jewish settlers the licence to kill Palestinians in the occupied territories. To be sure, the Israeli leaders are indeed encouraged by the finding of recent opinion polls that a majority of Israelis want tougher measures to extinguish the uprising. Very conveniently forgotten in the bargain is the fact that the polls also found that an Israeli majority is calling for dialogue with the PLO. But then, the Israeli leaders are only moving true to form in absorbing what suits them best and discarding what doesn't.

The overall picture, seen against the backdrop of the foot-dragging by the Israeli leadership in peace efforts, is one of increased bloodshed and violence and is not exactly bright for Palestinian lives in the occupied territories. The Israelis are moving fast, trying to preempt events and situations unfavourable to them while leaving the international community as helpless bystanders. Let us warn and be warned; time is the essence in the Middle East equation, and any delay, whether from the PLO, the Arabs, the U.S., the European Community, the non-aligned world or any other concerned party with influence plays right into Israel's waiting arms.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily newspaper on Wednesday reflected on the Jordanian family's observation of the 36th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers. Through these powers the King was able to bring about a real cohesion among the members of the Jordanian family and to hold ties between the leadership and people, said the paper. Over the past 36 years the Jordanian people were aware of the fact that King, through his endeavours and continued work and dedication to serve his nation, was able to overcome the numerous hardships that confronted the nation, the paper added. The true relationship between the leader and his people, noted the paper, was underlined at the monarch's meetings with notables from various provinces of Jordan over the past few days. It said that the Jordanian people take pride in their Kingdom's achievements over the past 36 years under King Hussein who continues to play a leading national role to serve his nation at all levels.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily supports the formation of the newly created national committee for the protection of consumers but says its role should not be confined to preaching people on ways of handling their own lives. Salah Abdul Samad says that what consumers need is guidance on the most proper means for protecting their interests on the one hand and the real manipulators and dishonest merchants to avoid any dealings with them on the other. It is premature to say how successful this committee will be but it is hoped that its members will help the consumers by providing information about prices and about ways to discover those merchants and dealers who are likely to cheat the public, the writer notes. Abdul Samad expresses the view that the committee will be in great need of help from the ministries of industry and trade and supply, which can provide information about quality and price of various commodities and will be in need of the media through which its mission can be carried through the members of the public.

Al Dustour daily discussed King Hussein's meetings with notables representing the Governorate of Irbid at the Royal Court Monday. It said that the meeting reaffirms the King's policy of maintaining open channels of communication with his people to know about their needs and their grievances and to help achieve their aspirations. The King's conversations with the representatives of people and his consultations with them about the future steps are bound to give a new impetus to the march towards development and modernisation, the paper added. The paper reiterated the King's statement in which he stressed that the burden is heavy but would seem lighter if all citizens participated in shouldering it with responsibility and confidence.

Too many players, but only one loser

By P.V. Vivekanand

MY BOOK of philosophy classifies problems as: 60 per cent will just fade away if you just leave them alone; 20 per cent will be solved if you put in an effort; 10 per cent need a real, hard effort; that leaves the final 10 per cent which will remain unresolved no matter how hard you try. The only problem that lingers is how you classify your problems.

It would appear that the Afghan problem belongs to the final category: or at least that is the impression that one gets from the shape of things in the region after the much-heralded Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan after 10 years of bloodshed which, by most estimates, claimed over a million Afghan lives.

The Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah has confounded Western predictions by making good its vow to defend itself against the Mujahedeen. Najibullah, having reinstated the "Allah" part of his name after relinquishing it for some time, is seeking to portray himself as a devout Muslim and alternately extending an olive branch and a gun to the rebels, whose religious fervour had always painted the Afghan conflict as a "Muslim vs. communists" war rather than a superpower proxy battle. Najibullah, obviously aware of the dire consequences of a false step, is also trying frantically to bring in deeper international involvement in the draconian task of mediating the Kabul-Mujahedeen rift; hence, his open accusations, well-founded or otherwise, of direct Pakistani military involvement in his beleaguered country.

On the rebel side, little seems to be going right. Disorganised as they are, infighting and power struggles mark their "holy war" against the "kufar" in Kabul. Gone are their hopes pinned on toppling Najibullah in a matter of weeks after the Soviet pullout. The assault on the eastern city of Jalalabad with the aim of capturing a strategic prize has gone awry. International recognition is also hard to come by for their government-in-exile. One can understand the bitterness they feel towards the Kabul regime for the swath of blood in Afghanistan, but no one seems to have convinced them enough is enough and it is time to forget and forgive, at least for the sake of their brothers and sisters who survived the slaughter.

Those pulling the strings in Moscow and Washington are trying hard to safeguard their own interests. All indications are that the Soviet Union, having paid a very heavy price for its military involvement, wants a political solution which will, as the bottom line, ensure that whoever is in power in Kabul does not transform the country into a staunch anti-Soviet satellite. Moscow is more than willing to foot at least half the cost involved in rebuilding Afghanistan, if only to avoid a devoted anti-Communist pro-Western regime assuming power in Kabul. Worse still for Moscow is the prospect of rigid Islamic fundamentalists rearing their head to its south-west and adding to the roars of the Iranian brand of

religious fundamentalism coming from further west.

At stake for the Soviet Union is also diplomatic rapprochement with Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states, which saw Moscow's involvement in Afghanistan as an impediment to better ties.

In Washington, American policymakers seem baffled over what to do next. Indeed, they want to capitalise on the Soviet exit from Afghanistan and ensure that their almost unlimited aid and assistance to the Mujahedeen throughout the years does not go to waste; a sure prospect if Najibullah and company retains the reins of power with a "national reconciliation" between the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Mujahedeen alliance based in Pakistan. American predictions of an easy fall of Najibullah have proved wrong and now Washington faces the not-too-enviable task of trying to tame the tiger it has by the tail since the Mujahedeen are sending unmistakable growls of independent thinking to their Western supporters.

Caught in-between the superpowers and its own national interests and hurdles, Pakistan is grappling with a deep split between the political and military establishments as to what approach to adopt. The government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is anxious to get it over with and see the return home of the two and odd million Afghan refugees so that Islamabad can turn its full attention to remodelling and rebuilding Pakistan and consolidating its new-found democracy. The Pakistani military appears to have a different view of things. It cannot afford to impart an impression of being weak, particularly that the Indians are flexing their muscles to the east. By the same token, the military leaders in Pakistan are anxious to ensure that the U.S. will maintain some semblance of the level of defence assistance to Pakistan as it used to at the height of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. So, the scenario warrants that the Americans get what they want in Afghanistan, or at least what the Pakistani military can contribute without ruffling too many political feathers.

The Iranians are stuck with their own share of Afghan refugees as well as Shi'ite "Jihad" fighters who seem to agree on nothing with their Pakistan-based Sunni counterparts except that Najibullah should go. It is difficult to gauge the extent of Iran's vested interests in Afghanistan, if indeed there are any at this point in time in light of the improved Soviet-Iranian ties. But Tehran is sure to pitch in and throw a big spanner in the American works if the Afghan rebels based in Iran score any kind of a military victory against Kabul. Precisely the reason why the Americans are wary of extending any meaningful help to rebels further than the Afghan side of the border with Iran.

The United Nations, having worked hard to produce the Geneva accord that led to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, has now been turned to another bystander, particularly after the Mujahedeen let off broadside salvos against its efforts to resurrect an Afghanistan based on a traditional communal leadership structure. Its call for "national reconciliation" and

appeal for a broad-based government in Kabul have been rejected out of hand by the Mujahedeen. Well, it is only logical that the U.N., being the neutral world organisation that it is, has to draw a line and pull back when it reaches a point where it is forced to take sides before going any further. Needless to say, even at this point, its call for a broad government can easily be construed as pro-Soviet since it is precisely the kind of solution that Moscow has been calling for.

If anything, the appeals that the U.N. relief agencies have been issuing for urgent food to feed needy Afghans in Kabul are indicative of the diminishing political role the world body plays in the quagmire.

Where does the Arab and Islamic support for the Mujahedeen fit into this scenario? Religious considerations apart, it was easy to understand and appreciate the wholehearted support from some Arab states for the Mujahedeen throughout the years since the threat was ever present of the Russian bear changing its direction and heading towards the strategic Arabian Gulf as long as Soviet policy continued to be steered by hardcore traditionalist Communist leaders in Moscow. Though it is difficult to ignore the wisdom that "old habits die hard," it is safe to say that the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev is not exactly eager to embark on another military adventure so soon after the Afghan debacle. Beset with internal unrest and preoccupied as they are with fundamental reforms in Moscow, Kremlin strategists need no reminders that it would be too expensive to entertain, let alone pursue, any military designs on the oil or the consequent strategic value of the Arabian Gulf.

Overlooked in the entire bargain is the plight of the millions of Afghan civilians who fled their homes and lands to escape the fighting and now live in squalid refugee camps in neighbouring countries. From all accounts, a majority of them could not care less who assumes power in Kabul as long as they are left to their devices to plough their land or whatever and make a living. Recently in Delhi, I asked an anti-Soviet Afghan demonstrator what exactly he was demonstrating for: "Don't ask me," he said in broken Urdu. "My family was assured of a midday meal after this rally, and that is why I am holding this banner," which, incidentally, read "death to Gorbachev" in English.

"Of course I want to go back," he said after a moment of thought. "I hope they rot in hell for the death of our millions. But that doesn't solve our problem. We have to go back and patch up our lives. But they are bloodthirsty."

Who are "they"? I asked.

There was no hesitation. "The Russians, the Americans, the Mujahedeen, the fowj (government soldiers), every last one of them. The Russians help the fowj and the Americans help the Mujaheds. Who gets killed? The fowj and the Mujahed. I wish they leave us Afghans alone to settle our problems among ourselves."

I rest my case.

Figures from turbulent past still active in Turkish politics

By John Owen-Davies
Reuters

ANKARA — Major political figures from Turkey's turbulent past are looking confidently to the future as Prime Minister Turgut Ozal struggles to hold his ruling Motherland Party together.

Suleyman Demirel, prime minister for 10 of the years between 1965 and 1980 and twice ousted by the army, once again has the scent of victory.

Also back in the reckoning are staunch anti-Communist Alparslan Turkes, Muslim fundamentalist Necmettin Erbakan and Social Democrat Bulent Ecevit, who became a national hero when he sent troops to Cyprus in 1974.

Ozal came to power in 1983, three years after a military coup. The 1980 coup was launched to end extremist political violence in the late 1970s which claimed more than 5,000 lives.

Demirel, who was among many politicians held by the army after the coup, is hoping to cash in on a humiliating defeat for Ozal's Motherland Party in local elections in March.

"Mr. Ozal's days are numbered. He cannot last much longer," said Demirel, pursuing a campaign for early general elections.

The Motherland won just over a fifth of the national vote in the municipal polls, trailing behind Demirel's centre-right True Path Party and the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP).

Demirel, 64, said that about 100 deputies in Ozal's factionalised party were members of his old Justice Party and were ready to rejoin him.

All pre-1980 parties were dissolved by the military, which allowed only three new parties to contest the general elections in 1983.

"I don't have any ill-feeling for the military and the military does not have any ill-feeling for me," Demirel told Reuters. "I am a democrat. I believe in the power of the people. I love my people. That is the reason for my success."

In a country where two-thirds of the electorate regularly votes right of centre, Demirel, who now controls 58 seats in the 450-member parliament, believes early general elections would work to his advantage.

He firmly ruled out cooperation with Ozal, 61, his former protegee, saying: "I would not do a deal with him... we are not friends now. We just exchange hellos."

Demirel was asked if he would once again offer cabinet jobs to Turkes and Erbakan to help to ensure a workable government, as he did in 1977 when both were deputy premiers.

"I don't think there will be a necessity," he replied, adding that their right-wing parties were unlikely to poll the 10 per cent of the vote needed to gain parliamentary seats.

Senior Western diplomats, some of whom have beaten a path to Demirel's office since the March polls, said he had already

started talks with Turkes, now in his 70s.

Erbakan, 63, and to an extent Turkes, are anathema to the army which regards itself as guardian of the democratic and secular vision of modern Turkey's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

Erbakan's Welfare Party (RP) took 9.8 per cent of the vote in March, followed by Ecevit's Democratic Left Party with 8.9 per cent and Turkes's Nationalists with 4.1 per cent.

Such small but significant support could help any of the three major parties to gain a parliamentary majority, for which about one-third of the national vote is needed.

Turkes is identified with the Grey Wolves, an underground nationalist group blamed for some of the fiercest extremist street battles of the 1970s.

"In the 1970s, universities in Turkey were organised for a Communist uprising," Turkes told Reuters late last year.

"Communism is an ideology. Only a stronger ideology can beat it, hence the setting up of the Grey Wolves. But it was infiltrated by intelligence agents and the fighting started," he said.

The Grey Wolf is the symbol of Turkish nationalism.

Ecevit, 64, who ordered Turkish troops into north Cyprus in 1974 after a short-lived Greek-inspired coup in Nicosia, sees himself as standard-bearer of

Turkey's true Social Democrats. He alternated three times as prime minister with Demirel in the 1970s during a period of weak coalition governments and has refused to enter any deal with the SHP, which embraces leftists.

But most political eyes are on Demirel, who draws massive crowds in the countryside.

"I am not saying that I never made mistakes," said Demirel, forced into a humiliating foreign debt rescheduling in 1979-80.

Asked if his return would worry foreign bankers, he said: "They are not unhappy with us... We are conservatives and we have a great respect for the fact that everybody should do as they want, and we have great respect for ownership."

Malwal's newspaper has been among the leaders in the struggle for human rights in Sudan.

Malwal appeared on one of several regional panel discussions on democratic changes and pressures for change taking place throughout the world. The world survey examined countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to say where Sudan fits in the democratic movement of the world, or even of Africa because, even though the people of Sudan have demonstrated over the last 34 years of independence their choice is

democracy, at least twice, perhaps more, that yearning for democracy has been subverted by what I call the centralists, the people who want to keep the status quo which colonialism had left the Sudan in," Malwal said.

There's been a cycle of power brokers that "we hope strong democratic nations like the United States would help us break out of," he said.

"We have spent our young life as a nation changing from military dictatorship into multiparty democracy, the third experiment of which is the one we are in right now."

It has not been easy for democratic activists to keep alive the

ideal of diversity and pluralism in Sudan, Malwal said. A poor country, with nearly one million square miles and nine neighbouring countries, most of which have their own problems, Sudan has had two bloody civil wars as well as fluctuations between military dictatorship and democratic rule, he noted.

He paid tribute to the conference's organisers for their efforts to sustain the world democratic revolution. "Those of us who sit in the darkness in our part of the world feel so distant and so far away from the democratic world that it helps to be occasionally in a governing democracy as we are this morning" — USIA.

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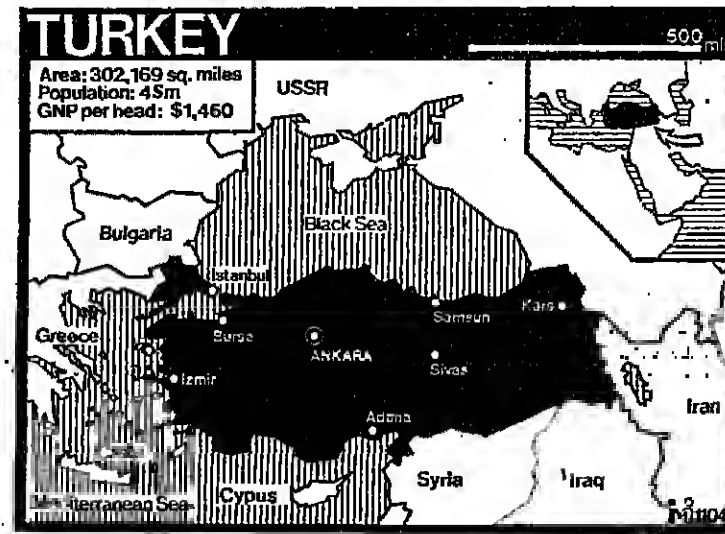
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'Sudan needs democracy to survive'

By Jim Shevits

WASHINGTON — The majority of Sudanese people, both northern and southern, believe that without democracy the country cannot stand, Sudan Times chief editor Bona Malwal told a National Endowment for Democracy (NED) panel here May 1.

"The country — with all its problems, or in spite of them — must move toward greater democratisation because in democracy lies the future and the hopes of the Sudan," he said.

Malwal said he has "no illusions that the way ahead is easy." But he said he believes the current government headed by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi

has come to realise it must recognise these principles.

"The idea of pluralism and democracy seems to be so intertwined in the experience of Sudan that, if that country has a chance to survive as a nation, it will have to accept pluralism and democracy as the bases for national unity," he said.

A former member of Sudan's parliament as well as a former minister of culture and information and of industry and finance in Sudan's southern region, Malwal spent a year in detention under the Numeiri regime for political reasons. In his introduction of Malwal, moderator Eddie N. Williams, a member of NED's

board of directors, noted that Malwal's newspaper has been among the leaders in the struggle for human rights in Sudan.

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EN BREVE

Les Etats-Unis menacent l'OMS

Le secrétaire d'Etat américain a accusé lundi de couper les vivres à l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), si l'OLP y était admise comme Etat membre. James Baker a déclaré que les Etats-Unis étaient "catégoriquement opposés" à une telle éventualité, qui selon lui causerait "du tort" au processus de paix au Proche-Orient, ainsi qu'au "système des Nations-Unies". L'ambassadeur de la Ligne arabe à Washington a qualifié ces "déclarations de M. Baker, qui font suite à la demande d'adhésion à l'OMS formulée par l'OLP. La contribution américaine à l'Organisation mondiale de la santé est estimée à près de 74 millions de dollars pour 1990, soit le quart du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation.

Le Sud-Yémen souhaite adhérer au CCA

Le ministre sud-yéménite des Affaires étrangères, M. Abdel Aziz Daili, a affirmé lundi au Caire que son pays souhaitait se joindre à la Jordanie, l'Egypte, l'Irak et le Yémen du Nord au sein du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA). La déclaration de M. Aziz Daili faisait suite à un entretien de plus de deux heures avec son homologue égyptien, M. Esmat Abdel Meguid.

Appel au cessez-le-feu au Soudan

Le colonel John Garang, commandant en chef de l'Armée populaire de libération du Soudan (SPLA), a appelé lundi le gouvernement de Khartoum à observer un cessez-le-feu tout au long du mois de mai. Favorable à des négociations avec le pouvoir, le colonel Garang a assorti son offre de plusieurs conditions dont l'absence de mouvement de troupes pendant la trêve.

Il était une fois Sergio Leone

Le cinéaste italien Sergio Leone, père du "western spaghetti", est décédé d'une crise cardiaque dimanche à Rome. Né en 1929, il avait débuté trente ans plus tard dans le septième art en réalisant un péplum. Les derniers jours de son film "Les derniers jours de Pompei". Dans les années 1960, il avait donné un nouveau souffle au western, alors en perte de vitesse. L'heure du triomphe devait sonner en 1968 avec "Il était une fois dans l'Ouest", premier film d'une série qu'il poursuivait avec "Il était une fois la révolution" (1971), puis "Il était une fois l'Amérique" (1984). Depuis, Sergio Leone s'était lancé dans un ambitieux projet: une reconstitution de la bataille de Stalingrad.

Une ville d'Iran envahie par des papillons

Des milliers de papillons migrateurs ont envahi le week-end dernier une petite ville du nord-est de l'Iran, proche de la frontière soviétique. La densité d'insectes a considérablement gêné la circulation dans la nuit de dimanche à lundi. Selon des agronomes iraniens, la sécheresse du printemps pourrait être à l'origine de ce "raid" inopiné.

Le perroquet interdit de séjour au Koweït

Pittacles non grata. Le Koweït vient d'interdire l'introduction et l'élevage du perroquet à l'intérieur de ses frontières. Motif: ce diable d'oiseau est susceptible de véhiculer sous ses plumes plusieurs virus transmissibles aux poulets d'élevages, qui représentent 40% de la consommation locale.

Sheffield: Liverpool s'élance

Liverpool a accepté de rejouer dimanche prochain sa demi-finale de coupe d'Angleterre de football contre Nottingham Forest, interrompue le 15 avril à Sheffield, par le décès de 95 spectateurs. La rencontre se disputera sur la pelouse de l'Old Trafford à Manchester.

Un poid lourd qui pèse 22 millions de dollars

Le boxeur américain Mike Tyson, champion du monde des poids lourds, ne bat pas que ses adversaires, il pulvérise aussi les prix. Avec la somme astronomique de 22.133.333 dollars de gains en 1988, il est sans conteste le sportif le plus payé de la planète. Le rapport entre les "salaires" et le temps passé sur les rings constitue lui aussi un record. Le vainqueur new-yorkais a accumulé son magot en trois rencontres, soit sept rounds. Qui dit mieux?

Fêtes... et devoirs

Jour J moins deux pour la fin du Ramadan. Dès samedi, l'immense majorité des Jordaniens renouera avec l'authentique petit déjeuner et surtout avec le repas de la mi-journée. Fête gastronomique, "Id al-Fitar" rime aussi avec devoirs familiaux et déjà avec devoirs religieux et déjà avec devoirs de préparation du pèlerinage à la Mecque, en juillet prochain.

"Samedi sera un jour de grandes réjouissances". A l'instar de plus de 90% des Jordaniens, Ahmed, employé de banque à Amman, attend désormais avec impatience le premier jour de l'après-Ramadan. Au terme de vingt-neuf jours de jeûne, il va célébrer le "Id al-Saghir" (petite fête) ou "Id al-Fitar", comme on l'appelle ici. Une manifestation qui demeure l'une des plus honorées de l'Islam et qui se traduira par trois jours de congés pour les salariés du Royaume.

"La journée débutera aux alentours de 5h30 par une prière spéciale à la mosquée", explique Fouad J. al-Kayed, du ministère des Affaires religieuses. Rares seront ceux qui manqueront ce premier rendez-vous collectif. "On retrouvera les amis, soulève Ahmed, et ce sera à qui portera les plus beaux habits". La fête ne fera alors que commencer. Une fois rentré chez soi, chacun s'installera devant un copieux petit déjeuner, traditionnellement précédé d'une bénédiction, "Id Mubarak". Viendront ensuite les effusions familiales. "Les parents et les enfants s'embrassent et se félicitent de leurs jeunes respects", précise Fouad al-Kayed.

36 ans de règne Hussein, l'infatigable

De Caire à Bagdad, en passant par les capitales du Golfe, le roi Hussein n'a cessé depuis son accession effective au trône, le 2 mai 1953, de déployer ses efforts pour réaffirmer et consolider la nation arabe. La dynastie du souverain hachémite, jointe à sa longue expérience de la politique au Proche-Orient, fait sans doute de lui le leader le mieux placé pour jouer le rôle de médiateur et parfois de guide au service des intérêts des pays arabes.

Echappant à une dizaine d'attentats, le roi Hussein a su esquisser les foudres égyptiennes qui menaçaient son trône dans les années 1950 et 1960, à la suite notamment de la prise du pouvoir au Caire par Nasser. Evénement qui devait provoquer la chute de la monarchie irakienne en 1958. Ouvrant sans cesse pour la réconciliation des frères ennemis irakien et syrien, il a été et reste, au côté de l'Arabie Saoudite, l'artisan du rapprochement en ces deux pays. Damas et le Caire et de la réintégration progressive de l'Egypte au sein de la Ligue arabe. Donnant le ton, Amman a été la première à renouer avec le Caire. C'est sous l'impulsion du roi Hussein que le sommet arabe de novembre 1987, réuni dans la capitale jordanienne, a en effet admis que le rétablissement des relations diplomatiques avec

La visite de Yasser Arafat à Paris

Clarification et caducité

Yasser Arafat a qualifié "d'utile et réussi" son entretien de plus d'une heure et demi avec François Mitterrand, mardi à Paris. Le président français a pour sa part indiqué sa "satisfaction" tout en demandant au chef de l'OLP de clarifier la position de la centrale palestinienne sur le droit à l'existence d'Israël. M. Arafat devait également rencontrer Michel Rocard hier après-midi.

Le président François Mitterrand a donné acte mardi à Yasser Arafat du tournant amorcé par l'OLP depuis novembre 1988 en faveur d'un règlement pacifique du conflit israélo-palestinien. Premier chef d'Etat d'un pays membre du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU à recevoir officiellement le leader de la centrale palestinienne, M. Mitterrand a néanmoins précisé à son interlocuteur que la communauté internationale attendait de lui un certain nombre de clarifications avant de l'agréer totalement.

Le président français a ainsi noté, selon le porte-parole de l'Elysée, que "le maintien en vigueur de la Charte de l'OLP, adoptée en 1964, était contraire en des points importants au programme politique adopté le 15 novembre dernier par le Conseil national palestinien d'Alger".

Damas-le Caire: sur la voie du dialogue

Les présidents égyptien et syrien pourraient se rencontrer lundi prochain en Arabie Saoudite à l'occasion de la visite de vingt-quatre heures que M. Mubarak doit effectuer dans ce pays, à l'invitation du roi Fahd. Damas, qui avait rompu ses relations diplomatiques avec le Caire en 1977, se montre en effet disposé depuis quelques mois à entamer un véritable rapprochement. La semaine dernière, le ministre syrien des Affaires étrangères, M. Farouk al-Chareh, avait notamment indiqué que son pays était prêt à examiner la réintégration de l'Egypte au sein de la Ligue arabe au cours du sommet arabe extraordinaire prévu au Maroc avant la fin du mois (Le Jourdain des 27 et 28 avril). L'éventualité d'un tête-à-tête entre les deux chefs d'Etat avait été évoquée début avril par un quotidien du Qatar. "Al Raya" affirmait alors qu'Hafez Al Assad avait fait parvenir un message à Hosni Mubarak, dans lequel il se disait disposé à le rencontrer dans "un pays tiers". (D'après agences).

L'étape la plus importante pour y parvenir demeure la réalisation de la paix, qui bute toujours sur le refus catégorique d'Israël de reconnaître l'OLP et de négocier avec elle. La balle est aujourd'hui dans le camp américain. Si les Etats-Unis ne détiennent pas 99% des cartes du Proche-Orient, comme l'indiquait l'ancien président égyptien Anouar al-Sadate, ils disposent au moins de la carte maîtresse: Israël.

Nabil Rached.

Liban Aoun fait un geste

Le général Aoun a prononcé hier la dissolution de la Chambre des opérations maritimes (COM). Sa création, qui visait à empêcher l'accès des ports tenus par les milices pro-syriennes, est à l'origine de centaines de victimes qui ont fait 292 morts et 1276 blessés de 14 mars du Liban.

En décrétant, hier, la dissolution de la Chambre des opérations maritimes, le général Aoun a fait un geste décisif pour parvenir à un cessez-le-feu au Liban, après sept semaines de violents affrontements. Son cabinet avait mis le feu aux poudres, début mars, en instaurant, via la COM, un blocus sur les trois ports tenus par les milices pro-syriennes au sud de Beyrouth.

Ce contrôle maritime privait les partisans du gouvernement de Salim Hoss de l'une de ses principales sources de financement. En riposte, l'artillerie, déployée dans les régions sous contrôle syrien, a bombardé quotidiennement le littoral du pays chrétien pour empêcher toute approche des ports de Beyrouth et de Jounieh, tenus par la milice des forces libanaises alliée du chef du gouvernement chrétien.

La COM restait l'obstacle principal à l'application du cessez-le-feu demandé par la Ligue arabe jeudi dernier, et qui aurait dû être

Mots croisés

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										
E										
F										
G										
H										
I										
J										

Horizontalement.
1: Fant vivre. 2: Elle fut d'or; enlève. 3: Commun dans la vallée du Jourdain; partie indivisible. 4: Demeure animale. 5: Attaché; fin d'année; aride. 6: Initiative de défense stratégique; à la gauche du fils. 7: Note; saisons. 8: Pris par les anthropologues. 9: Sont ainsi. 10: L'information doit l'être; forme d'avoir.

Verticalement.
A: Installations. B: Matière première des musiciens; dans le calendrier romain. C: Attrapes; ancienne monnaie. D: Spécialité; pronom personnel. E: Empire de l'automobile; homme en argot. F: Le temps d'une révolution. G: Peut être douce ou raide. H: En bonne place sur l'étalage du boucher. I: Forme d'être; période; arctique. J: Pronom personnel; tentes; appris.

(Solution ci-dessous)

SORTIR

Ramadan Premier marché international



"La Palestine", la Tunisie, le Pakistan participent jusqu'au week-end prochain au premier marché international d'Amman, qui se tient au "Centre d'exposition" sur la route de l'aéroport. Au côté des exposants jordaniens, les ambassades des trois "pays invités" proposent quelques uns de leurs produits locaux. A défaut de trouver son bonheur culinaire, vestimentaire ou mobilier auprès de l'un ou l'autre des quelque cents exposants, on peut utilement s'arrêter au stand de l'ambassade de Palestine... et découvrir la culture de l'Intifada: Pommes de terre hérissées de clous, pierres (qui remplacent parfois les pompes des keffiyehs) et autres "armes", symboles du soulèvement palestinien dans les territoires occupés (notre photo). On peut également faire une halte devant une grande scène, installée au centre de l'immense bazar, et écouter les groupes folkloriques qui s'y produisent chaque soir devant plus de 10.000 spectateurs. On peut enfin noter dans son agenda que le Centre international abritera le 10 juin une exposition militaire, à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de l'armée du royaume, et que s'y tiendra du 20 juillet au 20 août une "funny cars exhibition" d'une cinquantaine de voitures européennes et américaines revues et corrigées par les caprices de leurs propriétaires.

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA
Jendi 4: A man for all seasons et Reds.
Vendredi 5: The accused et working girl.
Samedi 6: Goodbye girl: Julia; Anny Hall: The accused; Working girl.
Dimanche 7: One flew over cuckoo's nest; Carry; Network; Taxi driver; Gorillas in the mist.
Lundi 8: The story of Adèle H; Turning Bound; Looking for Mister Goodbar; Moonstruck; Francis.
Mardi 9: Out of Africa; Sophie's choice; Close encounter from third kind; Face to face; Gun with the wind.
Mercredi 10: Touch of class; Paper moon; Cabaret; Women in love; Ryan's daughter.

TELEVISION
"A Chacoma sa vérité," d'après l'oeuvre de Pirandello, mise en scène par François Perier, avec Suzanne Flon, Robert Hirsch et Guy Tréjan. Chronique de la vie quotidienne au début du siècle, dont les habitants n'ont qu'une seule préoccupation: retrouver l'identité d'une femme mystérieusement séquestrée. Chacun cultive sa version des faits d'après les "vérités" contradictoires offertes par les proches de la disparue. (UTV, vendredi 5 mai à 17h15)

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.
1: Espérances. 2: Trison; ôte. 3: Anc; unité. 4: Gîte. 5: Lié; ee; les. 6: IDS; père. 7: Ré; été. 8: Ossement. 9: Tels. 10: Source; eu.

Verticalement.
A: Etalages. B: Son; Ides. C: Piéges; sou. D: Es; je. E: Routes; mec. F: Année. G: Pente. H: Côtelette. I: Eté; être; le. J: se; oies; su.

Voitures d'occasion transformées en luxueuses limousines

L'enjoliveur des Mercedes

Intérieurs cuir ou velour, télévision, réfrigérateur, téléphone... Depuis un an et demi, l'entreprise Fast automobile transforme de "simples" Mercedes en limousines de cinq à six mètres de long. Sa principale clientèle: les riches familles des pays du Golfe, mais aussi la haute société jordanienne, qui lui confie la réparation ou le "lifting" de ses voitures.

Prenez une Mercedes de n'importe quel modèle et coupez-la franchement en deux. Préparez ensuite une troisième pièce, d'un mètre de long, comprenant deux portières, un chassis et un toit. Placez-la entre les deux morceaux du véhicule initial, et assemblez-les. Ajoutez encore à l'intérieur deux banquettes en vis-à-vis, puis encastrez comme bon vous semble un bar avec comptoir en bois, une télévision, un téléphone, une chaîne hi-fi et, si ça vous tente, un mini-réfrigérateur. Liez enfin le tout avec un beau cuir ou un velour de la meilleure qualité.

La recette de la limousine n'a plus de secret pour la société Fast. Depuis fin 1987, elle fait même la fortune de cette petite entreprise familiale, installée sur la zone industrielle du wadi Sir. A la cadence de deux métamorphoses par mois, l'atelier des Khoury Père et fils a pris désormais son rythme de croisière. Atout maître de la compagnie: l'absence totale de concurrence régionale. "Nous sommes les seuls à proposer un tel service au Proche-Orient, sinon même au Moyen-Orient", souligne Maurice S. Khoury, qui, à 25 ans, cumule les fonctions de vice-président de la société et de responsable de la bonne marche de l'usine.

Créée par son père en octobre 1986, la société ne s'est lancée dans cette aventure qu'un an plus tard. "A l'origine, nous voulions ouvrir un garage plus sophistiqué que ceux qui existent en Jordanie", poursuit Maurice Khoury. Avec 25 ans d'expérience au Liban derrière nous, le pari ne comportait pas trop de risques".

par le gouvernement jordanien, qui lui donne le droit de couper les chassis des Mercedes, et rien que des Mercedes, la société s'est ensuite mise à la recherche de tous les modèles à vendre sur le marché national. "Dès le début, nous nous sommes adressés en priorité aux ambassades et aux entreprises", explique Maurice Khoury, pour acheter des véhicules de première main".

Passer du semi-remorque à la limousine n'avait cependant rien d'évident. "Nous avons franchi le pas à la suite de la visite d'un expert onest-allemand en voitures de luxe", précise le vice-président de Fast. Ses études d'ingénierie mécanique en Grande Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis ainsi que le séjour d'une vingtaine d'années de papa en RFA ont fait le reste. Les contacts de Khoury père en Allemagne fédérale ont notamment permis de mettre rapidement sur pied l'importation des machines ad hoc et des éléments de carrosserie nécessaires à la fabrication des limousines.

Munie d'une licence octroyée par le gouvernement jordanien, qui lui donne le droit de couper les chassis des Mercedes, et rien que des Mercedes, la société s'est ensuite mise à la recherche de tous les modèles à vendre sur le marché national. "Dès le début, nous nous sommes adressés en priorité aux ambassades et aux entreprises", explique Maurice Khoury, pour acheter des véhicules de première main".

Leur tour de main a rapidement séduit les riches Saoudiens et Koweïtiens, principaux clients de Fast et qui régulièrement se délestent de 100 000 à 200 000 francs, histoire de s'offrir une voiture un peu plus longue que les autres, dotée des gadgets les plus sophistiqués, et répondant au double nom de "Pétra 1", "Pétra 2" ou encore "Jérash". "Nos prix sont les plus bas du monde, soutient Maurice Khoury. En Europe ou aux Etats-Unis, les limousines coûtent au moins le double."

Certains se déplacent parfois

Alain Renon.

S. African weapons industry slackens

By Arthur Max
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The 25-year-old arms embargo against South Africa has been beaten by cheating, smuggling and legal loopholes, but it still has stunted the growth of South Africa's military, according to a book published Wednesday.

Although it claims to be self-sufficient, the South African arms industry "owes its existence to foreign technology," most of it acquired legally, according to "embargo disimplemented," a study by Signe Landgren of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

But no matter how inefficient, the embargo remained one of the few military sanctions which can be imposed against South Africa, and is valuable as a political statement expressing world condemnation of the system of racial segregation, Landgren said.

The United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France, Israel and Italy were among the most helpful to South Africa's military, according to the study.

In the latest example of cloak-and-dagger acquisitions, French police arrested three members of a Northern Irish Protestant militia and a U.S. businessman last Saturday as they delivered stolen parts of a blowpipe missile launcher to a South African diplomat.

British news reports said the state-owned Armcor, the armaments corporation of South Africa, apparently supplied small arms or cash to Protestant extremists in exchange for blueprints of sophisticated British weaponry.

The United Nations imposed a voluntary arms embargo Aug. 7, 1963 on South Africa and made it mandatory in 1977. Sanctions were tightened in 1984 with a resolution discouraging countries from buying South African products.



duced weapons.

The arms ban often was ineffective, and even spurred the South Africans to build up their own arms industry, the study said.

But it also deprived Pretoria of updated weapons systems, restricted its access to new technologies and curtailed its supply of spare parts.

The embargo "has been a limiting factor to some extent in South Africa's efforts to expand its military strength," said the study, citing U.S. congressional testimony.

The study also quoted a 1985 U.N. report that buying smuggled or black market weapons added 20 to 100 per cent to the cost of arms procurements.

But no matter how inefficient, the embargo remained one of the few military sanctions which can be imposed against South Africa, and is valuable as a political statement expressing world condemnation of the system of racial segregation.

The embargo can be legally circumvented by importing civilian products with military applications, such as electronics and telecommunications gear, it said.

Nuclear technology was one area where the embargo failed to stop South African advances, the study said.

By the time the U.N. ordered a halt to nuclear cooperation in 1977, the study said, South Africa had acquired weapons-grade know-how to go with its vast uranium resources, the world's second largest reserves.

"Its possession of nuclear weapons remains an open question, but its capacity to produce such weapons is equal to that of almost any industrial nation in Europe," the book said.

Unlike Western restrictions on technology transfers to the Soviet bloc, no multinational organization exists to monitor the embargo against South Africa, and there is no list of banned goods to guide enforcement, Landgren said.

The 16-nation Cocom, the Paris-based coordinating committee for multinational export control set up in 1948, has a 300,000-item list of military contraband that could be applied in the case of South Africa, Landgren said.

South Africa's arms production capability was acquired through licensing agreements and by buying stakes in arms-making multinational companies, the study said.

In 1963 South Africa said it had 120 foreign licenses. Before the embargo was called, Pretoria gained licenses to produce weapons systems like the French Mirage jetfighter, the Israeli reshef gunboat and the Scorpion sea missile, also Israeli systems.

Intifadah reaches the U.S. press

MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONVERSION

SOJOURNERS

AN INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN MONTHLY

\$2.75 APRIL 1989

PALESTINE

WITH STONES, TAX RESISTANCE, BOYCOTTS, STRIKES, AND FLAGS, THE INTIFADA CONFRONTS THE WORLD'S FOURTH LARGEST MILITARY POWER. PALESTINIANS ARE WORKING TO SHAKE OFF THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION AND TO BUILD A NEW STATE THAT WILL LIVE IN PEACE WITH ISRAEL.



Cover of April 1989 Sojourners magazine featuring articles and photos by November delegate Vicki Kemper

Rebecca Neale of New Jersey wrote an article for the Burlington County Times. Phyllis Maisel of Punta Gorda, Florida, has been on several television and radio shows and has been featured in recent articles in the St. Petersburg Times, Bradenton Herald, and Charlotte Sun. She has also written two articles for the national APCE Advocate (Association of Presbyterian Church Educators). Norman Finkelstein, of Brooklyn, New York, has been a guest on many radio programmes, including the widely heard Barry Gray Show, and in Canada he gave several interviews and participated in a debate on CBC. Finally, Jacqueline Muth, of Durham, North Carolina, has appeared on radio and television programmes in

Columbus, Ohio; Huntington, West Virginia; and Chapel Hill, North Carolina; and has written articles for newspapers in Huntington, Chapel Hill and Raleigh. An article in the Huntington Herald Dispatch generated a heated debate during the last weeks of 1988.

Harriet Katz, a Los Angeles member of the peace activists delegation, did a moving Christmas day report for radio station KPFA about a family she had visited in Bethlehem. During the report, Katz said of the people gathered at the home of her Palestinian host, "Their fervent desire for peace filled the room."

"We have lost our land, our rights, our security, and now we are losing our children. We would like to stop losing these things," the host told Katz. "People are giving everything to the intifada — we have nothing now but the intifada."

Ruth Benn, of New York City, wrote a four-page article titled "The Occupation Must End" for the March issue of The Nonviolent Activist, the magazine of War Resisters League. Jane Wolfe, of Little Rock, had an article in the December 23 issue of the Arkansas Democrat, and Walt Miller, of Pullman, Oregon, was featured in a December 13 Evergreen article about the Palestine-Israeli conflict. The Lewiston Tribune published an article about his trip, and letters

by Miller were printed in The Herald and the Idahoan/Daily News.

As news editor of Sojourners magazine, Vicki Kemper, of Washington, D.C., coordinated a special April issue, whose focus and cover story are devoted to Palestine. J. Dennis Marker, also of Washington, has done interviews with The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Christian Science Monitor, Monitor Radio, The Miami Herald, and National Public Radio. Finally, Connie Hogarth, of White Plains, New York, had a piece about Palestinian life published in the December 21 Gannett Westchester Newspapers. In particular, she wrote about Jabalia refugee camp in Gaza where she spent several days with a Palestinian family.

During military-imposed curfews, when "everyone must stay indoors, sometimes for weeks... phones and electricity are cut off. The only phone working is at the small clinic run by UNRWA," wrote Hogarth.

"The only way to deal with life and death emergencies is for neighbours to break curfew to get on rooftops, or to hang on the walls, creating a human telephone until the message reaches the clinic where the sole ambulance can respond, if it isn't too late. This is the kind of hell reminiscent of South Africa. But it also builds an extraordinary unity among people under oppression."

Hogarth concluded in her article: "The intifada will not go away. The shaking off of the occupation will continue, I am certain, until the Palestinian inalienable right of self-determination and independent political existence on Palestinian soil is recognised."

Regarding U.S. policy toward the conflict, Emerson said: "As long as this country supplies foreign aid to Israel, we are a participant in violations of international human rights laws."

The recent student delegation has produced accounts about its fact-finding tour on radio and in newspapers in Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Steve, of Seabee, of Kent, Ohio, wrote an op-ed piece in the Akron Beacon-Journal and was interviewed on a local radio station in January. Bruce Nestor, of Iowa City, wrote an article in The Progressive News, and Wie-Ling Huber, of Madison, Wisconsin, coordinated a feature article and centre spread about her trip to the occupied territories in the February 27 issue of The Madison Insurgent. The issue also featured poetry by student delegate Jacqueline Lalley — Eyewitness Israel report.

EYEWITNESS Israel delegates have worked diligently to get on the airwaves and in print so they can tell as many people as possible about what they saw and learned in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

May delegate Eileen Flanagan, of New Haven, Connecticut, had articles about the uprising published in the national newsweekly In These Times, Philadelphia's frish Edition, and a local foreign affairs newsletter. Another May delegate, Dan Mische, of Oakland, California, wrote an article for Stormwings, the publication of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps-Southwest.

June delegates have also been active. Bob Anderson has appeared on Pittsburgh radio talkshows and had articles in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. The News Courier, the University of Pittsburgh's newspaper, and the Vietnam Veterans' newsletter, David Barsamian of Boulder, Colorado, was interviewed by radio stations in Portland, Oregon and Santa Barbara, California, for a year-end summary of the uprising. And the University of Buffalo's Generation magazine published an illustrated four-page article about Craig Mokhiber's trip.

From the July observers, Marji Alexa-Allen, of North East, Pennsylvania, wrote an article for the newspaper of the Episcopal Diocese of Northwest Pennsylvania; Gary Murrell's op-ed piece appeared in the December 6 issue of the University of Oregon's Daily Emerald; Larry Pagnoni, of Richmond, Virginia, received the city's "Human Rights of the Year" award in December; and an article by Maggie Meehan Beller, of Charleston, West Virginia, appeared in the January 1 issue of the Bluefield Daily Telegraph.

Ron Zippoli, who lives in Atlanta and Philadelphia, has developed contacts with many press people in both cities, using slides of his trip to break the ice. In Atlanta, he spoke with reporters and columnists at CNN, WGST, The Atlanta Constitution, and The Atlanta Journal. In Philadelphia, Zippoli met with a WEBS radio reporter, freelance writer Kathy Hart, Philadelphia Daily News writers, the Philadelphia Inquirer's Sunday magazine photo editor, members of the Inquirer's editorial board, and with members of the Association of Black Journalists. In addition, he participated in a forum broadcast four times on the Interfaith Cable Network and appeared on a cable television programme in New York City with Andrew Courtney, another July delegate. From the August delegation,

'Our Nature' versus 'law of the jungle'

Mounting international concern about the Amazon forest has prompted President Sarney to set out a "hands off" approach to the issue, insisting on Brazil's right to manage what he sees as its own affair.

By Carlos Castillo

BRASILIA — Four months after the murder of the rubber-tapper leader, Francisco "Chico" Mendes Filho, his murderers still go free.

But the cause which he championed has become headline news in newspapers throughout the world, provoking several international summit meetings on the future of the Amazon forest. It has also brought the debate on ecology to the centre of Brazilian politics.

The National Council of Rubber-Tappers, the body founded by Chico Mendes to represent almost 100,000 casual labourers and to preserve the native trees of the forest, has already been put forward for the Nobel Peace prize in 1989 by the Italian Environmental League.

Despite the widespread support for the rubber-tappers, and the Indians of the forest, many believe that "the law of the jungle" will continue to rule in Brazilian Amazonia, for as long as the death squads and landowners accused of the crimes go unpunished.

For within the jungle itself, Mendes' friends and successors continue to be persecuted. Osmarino Alves, the new leader of the rubber-tappers, was the target of a shooting attempt at the end of March in Acre province;

fortunately, he escaped. After this murder attempt the rubber-tappers decided that they would no longer have one person at their head — in order to thwart the hired assassins contracted to kill their leaders.

The "hit list", according to the Missionary Council for Indian Peoples, an organ of the Catholic Church, already runs to more than 220 names. Among them is Moacir Grechi, the Bishop of Rio Branco, the capital of Acre.

The mounting domestic and world concern about the Amazon prompted by these events has led President José Sarney to launch a counter-offensive in response to what he sees as the "internationalisation" of a national issue.

Speaking in Brasilia in mid-April, he declared: "The Amazon is ours". He rejected the interference of "great powers or international organisations" that would "dictate to us how to defend what is ours to defend."

Imperialism

Many in Brazil agree with Sarney. They view international interest in the Amazon as an "imperialist" attempt to cash in on its abundant resources.

This harks back to the stand of the Brazilian left of the 1960s after the controversial U.S. futurologist, Hermann Kahn, and his Hudson Institute put forward the idea of creating an enormous



Undated file photo of Brazilian ecologist Francisco Mendes, his two children and wife.

Amazon lake in order to facilitate foreign access to the mineral riches of the jungle.

Today, it has become the rallying cry for President Sarney's plan for the Amazon rainforest: "Nossa Natureza" — Our Nature.

It is headed by General Bayma Denis, the government's principal military advisor and head of the National Security Council.

However, to some critics, the armed forces as defenders of the environment seems to contradict their leading role in the 1960s in opening roads into the jungle — such as the now-abandoned Trans-Amazonian.

The armed forces were also responsible for the implementation of the "Calha Norte" (North Calha) project, an ambitious plan for military colonisation and occupation of the jungle along Brazil's frontiers with Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. This project, whose cost has been estimated at \$1 billion, was condemned by the church, Indian protection organisations and environmental groups.

In announcing Our Nature, the government said that the area of the Amazon which had been deforested was 5 per cent (about 252,000 square kilometres) of the total area of 3.7 million square kilometres.

But this calculation is contested by Brazilian scientists, who denounce what they see as the manipulation of numbers. The World Bank continues to speak of deforestation of 12 per cent.

The Our Nature programme says it aims to create six forest and biological reserves, restrict the use by gold miners of mercury (which has severely polluted groundwater in some areas), reduce logging of trees and revise the laws concerning Indian reservations.

Again many critics challenge both the Brazilian government's

ability to fund these new programmes and to enforce new conservation rules. Especially as President Sarney has also expressed reluctance over proposed "debt for nature swaps" whereby Brazil could exchange pledges to preserve tracts of forest for some of its \$15 billion foreign debt.

The government's so-called "green package" marks the beginning of a political reaction aimed at neutralising non-governmental organisations which, since last year, have been in the vanguard of the conservation struggle in Brazil.

Using nationalism and supported by the armed forces, the government seems to be trying to reassert control of the environmental debate in the country, and to weaken the solidarity which has grown informally between Brazilian, European and North American NGOs since the assassination of Francisco Mendes.

However, the Brazilian ecologist, Jose Lutzenburg, who won the Right Livelihood Society award last year, says that the government's green counter-offensive cannot be seen as any more than a political manoeuvre until the assassins of Chico Mendes are brought to justice. Pages

تحت رعاية معالي وزير السياحة
بفخر بان يقدم لكم

المهرجان البلغاري

أبداء من اول ايام عيد الفطر المبارك الى ١٥/٥/٨٩ حشد كبير من الفنانين والمغنيين البلغار يقدمون لكم على مدى عشرة ايام احدث الرقصات البلغارية الشعبية. وحدث الاستعراضات الملبية الرائعة في اجواء بلخارية اخذة

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Focus on People Priorities for our future

By Mariam M. Shahin

This week Dr. Najwa Khuri-Bulos, a Jordanian pediatrician, talks to Focus on People about ways to ensure "quality control" over medical treatment.

Born in Jerusalem and raised in Nabulus and Ramallah, where she graduated from the Friends School for Girls, Khuri-Bulos attended the American University in Beirut (AUB), with the intention of becoming an M.D. After receiving her B.Sc. and M.Sc. with distinction from the AUB, she went on to receive her doctorate, specialising in pediatrics, from Yale University. She also specialised in the field of infectious diseases at the University of Colorado, where she sat for the U.S. Medical Board Examination.

Determined from the very beginning on public service, Khuri-Bulos joined the staff of the pediatrics department at the University of Jordan Hospital in 1976. Between 1983-1984 she became chairperson of the department of pediatrics. She also holds a teaching post as associate professor at the university.

Facing no particular difficulties in reaching such a position, Khuri-Bulos feels that, "although a woman may not always have the same opportunities as a man to obtain a particular position, once she gets there she is unlikely to face discrimination because of her gender."

On her service with Jordan's Medical Board Examinations, Khuri-Bulos explains: "We had to introduce Jordan's board exams, not to 'fail' anyone, but rather to ensure a certain quality of medical attention, to safeguard the patients."

Asked about the rapid advancement in the medical field and how countries like Jordan are coping, she notes: "When I first came back to Jordan in 1976 we only had one medical conference a year, now we have at least once a month, so that is already a tremendous improvement." Since the conferences are always well attended, chances are that they will increase according to demand.

Asked about malpractice suits in Jordan Khuri-Bulos laments: "In the United States malpractice suits have become completely out of hand. Doctors feel misused and the malpractice suits are often attacked which makes many stop wanting to practice medicine at all. This precedent in the U.S. should not be followed by Jordan. People must understand that doctors are people and not magicians. Not everything is in our hands. There must be protection for both patients and physicians."

Jordan's Medical Association is responsible for deliberating and dealing with malpractice cases. According to Khuri-Bulos, "medical competence is beyond physicians. Equipments, laboratories, X-ray machines, information facilities are all major factors in the quality of the practice."

Although Jordan's hospitals still have some way to go before they reach their counterparts in (particularly) the Western world, they have made tremendous improvements over the last fifteen odd years. "Fifteen years ago we were working with the most rudimentary tools of technology, we have come a long way. We should not expect to be like the United States, but we should be working towards that, and we are."

One of the areas Khuri-Bulos believes changes could be made at a faster pace in the field of team work or the multi-disciplinary approach. "It is absolutely necessary that we have our patients examined by a group of doctors with different specialties if we are to improve the quality of medical services in Jordan."

One of Jordan's landmarks in medicine that Khuri-Bulos proudly points to is an almost 100 per cent success in the country's drive to prevent diseases through immunisation. In 1978 only 29-30 per cent of Jordanian children benefited from immunisation, while today almost 95 per cent of them do.

Khuri-Bulos believes that working at the University Hospital has benefited her a great deal. In a "teaching environment, physicians are forced to look at things more critically. Student's questions propel the professors to do research and self analysis. One must not forget that the first class of M.D.s graduated from the University of Jordan in 1978."

Asked about cooperation and collaboration among medical staff in public hospitals Khuri-Bulos feels that there is a sufficient degree of both. "Between Al Bashir, King Hussein Medical Centre and the University of Jordan's Hospital there is both cooperation and collaboration and this will be strengthened by the newly founded National Health Institute, which will act as a catalyst."

Hospitals in Jordan have been awarded top priority on the national level in the last few years. Now we have well built hospitals and well-trained and educated staff, the only area we still need more locally trained people is in the para-medical field. Our eyes have been opened to critical thought and they cannot be closed. Research, even if on a relatively small scale has become increasingly important to Jordanian physicians."

While Khuri-Bulos attends several medical conferences abroad each year she is well aware that most of her colleagues who work in hospitals or in private practices are not able to do so. "Thus we have to bring lecturers to Jordan; we have to hold more workshops and seminars right here."

Asked about the immediate problems she faces in dealing with parents of young patients she carefully notes that, "a child's health depends on its psychological as well as physical well-being. I'm not sure parents are always aware of a child's needs, there seems to be an underestimation of the capacity of every young child to learn. I'm not sure that women in Jordan have reached their potential or have got anywhere close to that. The child, of course, learns from his mother first; therefore, the child's potentials are also far from being realised."

Khuri-Bulos is encouraged by the often natural attitudes women in Jordan have towards self help. "Not everyone can afford ready made baby foods, many of my patients make their own baby food at home from fresh ingredients and the children are very healthy."

Asked about reappportioning funds and setting new priorities for Jordan's medical institutions, Khuri-Bulos says: "Although the big medical institutions in Jordan have done a good job in providing primary health care, they must now go onwards and push for research, intensive care units for children, (which do not yet exist, but is soon to be opened at the University Hospital), and other, new priorities."

Moroccans make world's tallest minaret even higher

By Jonathan Clayton
Reuters

CASABLANCA — Moroccan workmen building the Grand Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca have begun the tricky task of making the world's tallest minaret 28 metres higher.

The minaret stands on top of the unfinished mosque, dominating the skyline in Morocco's biggest and busiest city and visible from 50 kilometres away.

After King Hassan II visited the site in December, it was decided to raise the minaret from 172 metres to 200 metres.

"His Majesty felt it was not quite high enough. That it was not in proportion with the rest of the mosque. He suggested a few other improvements, too," said a City Hall representative.

On top of the minaret a laser beam will pierce the night sky, pointing in the direction of Mecca.

Workmen have begun breaking the dome on top of the minaret to allow it to be built higher.

The work could take months, but the original plan of completing the mosque for King Hassan's 60th birthday on July 9 was abandoned long ago.

"That is a dream that is now impossible to achieve," the representative said. Intricate carvings and hand-tilings by Moroccan

masons and master craftsmen inside the mosque could take 18 months to complete.

About 4,000 workers toil round the clock — even during the current month of Ramadan — to finish the building as soon as possible.

The mosque will be the largest in the world outside Islam's holy places in Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia.

Designed by French architect Michel Pinseau, a personal friend of the king, the mosque will be 200 metres long, 100 metres wide, and 60 metres high.

It will accommodate 100,000 worshippers, 20,000 inside and 80,000 in a huge courtyard outside. There will be a separate prayer hall for women, a religious school, a museum and a library.

The mosque faces directly toward the sea and dykes have been built to hold back the sea while the building is completed. They will then be removed and the building will appear to float on water.

Breakers have been built to ensure waves do not rock the building.

The mosque is the most ambitious non-military construction project ever undertaken in the country. It is also one of the most expensive.

Estimates of its cost range as

high as \$360 million — one tenth of the government's entire budget for 1989 and ten times capital expenditure in the health sector this year.

Much of the money was raised by a controversial public donation campaign. At its peak last summer, the country was awash with rumours of officials badgering people into paying more than they wished.

The ministry of interior denied the allegations, saying investigations found no such cases.

King Hassan personally contributed \$800,000 to the fund.

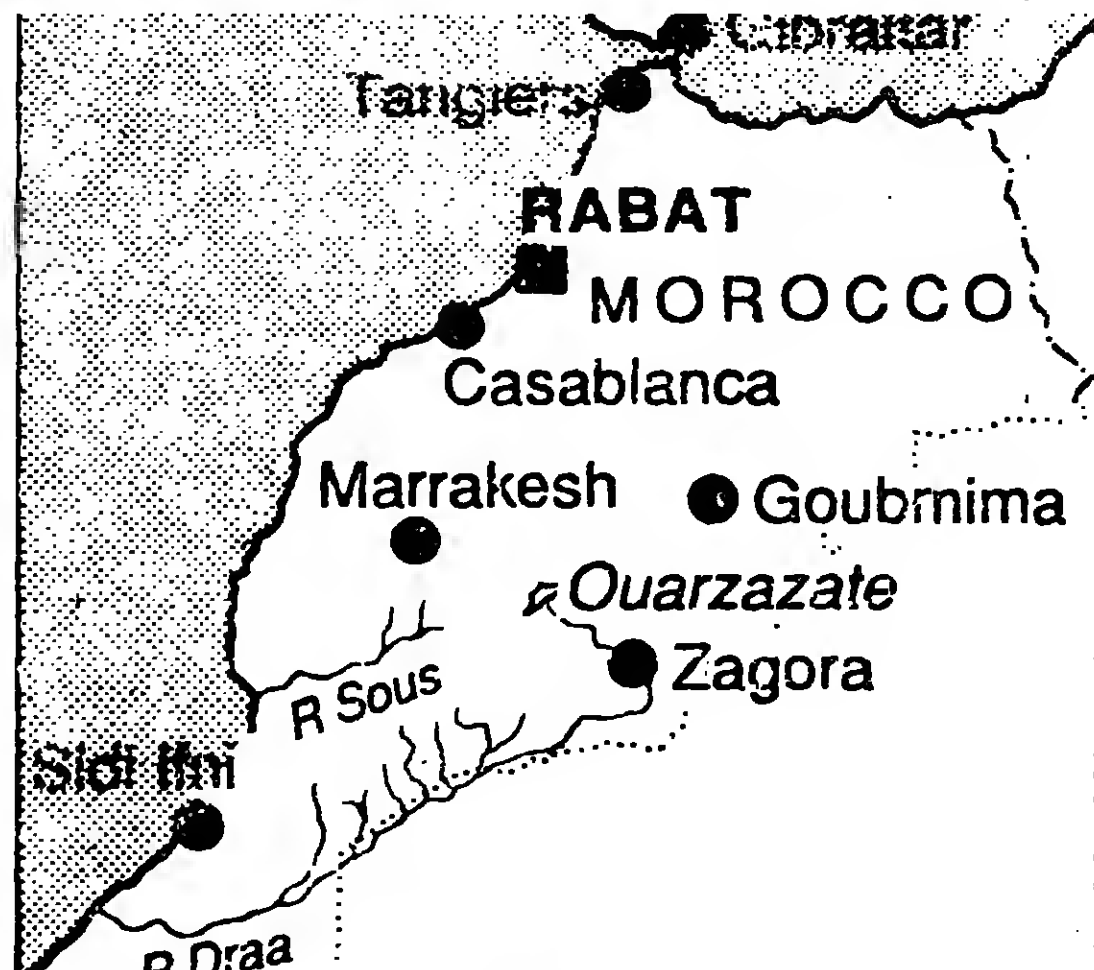
"Your contributions, even of a dirham (about 12 cents), will mean that you have built a mosque," he said.

Gifts from Saudi Arabia, other Gulf nations and from private individuals are also helping to pay. Former French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua donated \$8,200 during a recent holiday in Morocco.

Other visiting politicians have done likewise.

Casablanca already has about 300 mosques, but city officials say the Hassan II mosque will become the focal point of the country's commercial capital.

Nearby slums are being demolished and the city's main avenue extended up to the entrance of the mosque.



Information anxiety

By Judie Glave
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — If the stock market has you baffled, if the Richter scale has you dizzy, if you're likely to lie about having read that 550-page report still sitting on your desk, you've got information anxiety.

Richard Saul Wurman, the fast-talking author of a new American book on the subject, believes thousands, perhaps millions, of people suffer from the condition.

"It's saying, 'I just can't keep up.' It's that feeling of pressure. You know it, I know it. Admit it, everyone does," he says.

"It's that feeling that Jerry Smith down the street can put together the bicycle and you don't know how they can program their VCR (Videocassette Recorder) to record things 14 days ahead of time and you can't... that he's read the big, fat report sitting in your box and you can't because it just

doesn't make any sense, so you have to lie and say, 'oh yeah, that was a pretty good report.'"

That, says Wurman, is what society's latest high-tech malady has done — turned humans into masses of lying, quivering jelly brains, too afraid to admit they don't know or don't understand.

Wurman argues that information anxiety is a result of the societal demand that everyone become well-rounded culturally, coupled with the fact that much of the information being dispersed does not really inform.

"It's just stuff, or data, and I refer to it as the on-information explosion," he said.

Wurman blames the education system. He says schools teach that "it's better to say, 'I know' than 'I don't know.' It's better to answer a question than ask a question... a longer report is his better report."

His new book is aimed at calming anxiety sufferers by providing



such common-sense ideas as: Allow periodicals to stack up before ripping out individual articles of interest, thereby reducing a preponderant pile to small stacks of what Wurman calls "interest shards." The idea: if there's less to look at, there's less anxiety.

— Make a list of terms you use

or hear often, but don't really understand (computer lingo, market futures, the Richter scale) and make a point to learn what they mean, one at a time.

— Never nod your head at something you don't understand. Practice saying, "I don't understand," in front of a mirror. The sooner you admit you don't

know, the sooner you can actually learn.

Wurman admits his book is full of a lot of things that people always knew, but having them published "gives it the kind of justification to say it out loud for the first time."

Wurman is an architect by training but is better known as an architect of information.

"I realise how ignorant I am. I'm more knowledgeable about my ignorance than perhaps anybody I know. When I don't understand things, I often do a book about them," says the 53-year-old writer, who has turned his thirst for knowledge into a thriving business.

The result has been 26 "access" books that include guides to the 1984 Olympics, medical terms and his latest, a guide to the Wall Street Journal, which walks readers through a jungle of financial jargon.

Though pessimistic about ending information anxiety, Wurman believes that within a de-

cade, the nation's data dilemma will spawn a new, multibillion-dollar industry: the understanding business.

"Newspapers will begin hiring people not just to style their newspapers but to make them understandable," he said. "Some bold news programme on television will do that, and we'll actually have a weather map that you can understand."

"And business reports won't talk about M1s, M2s and M3s (varying methods to measure the U.S. money supply), which everybody thinks are bus lines. It will be information that people can understand."

Because he understands this, he's gotten a jump on the competition and created a new business, venture, the understanding business.

Now that's using common sense, which is what Wurman says in his books, his business and his life are all about.

"I already told you," he says smiling, "I'm not that smart."

Elementary school 'most important of all' in South Korea

By Kelly Tunney
The Associated Press

SEOUL — On a school day, 2,100 pairs of shoes are lined in neat rows outside classroom at Wonchon elementary. At day's end, the shoes are filled again and 2,100 book bags are crammed with homework assignments.

Removing one's shoes before entering school is as much a part of South Korea's culture as daily assigned homework is part of its education.

"Elementary school is the most important school of all," said Kim Yong-Soo, the principal. "It comes first, and habits must be trained in children from the beginning."

Wonchon is an average-sized city school in an affluent area of high-rise apartments in Seoul. It is an example of why South Korean students score among the highest in international surveys of academic achievement.

Slides, a pink-and-yellow jungle gym and wooden benches line the field where hundreds of children kick soccer balls and play games during the daily 40-minute recess period allotted for lunch brought from home. The school also has 20 minutes of exercises led by a teacher each morning, usually outside.

By American standards, Wonchon is crowded. Its 40 classrooms average 53 students each, slightly below the national average of 56.

Youngsters wear coats over the jeans, corduroy pants and brightly coloured sweaters and scarves to keep warm in classrooms decorated with handmade yarn animals and clay pots. In summer, the same rooms can be sweltering.

At Wonchon, like most schools, the drinking water has to be boiled because of impurities. Some other schools in Seoul have outside toilets.

Kim said the strength of a Wonchon education lies in parents' support, homework, standard textbooks, the long school year (220 days — five full days a

week, half a day Saturday) and the teacher's unchallenged authority to assign work and demand the best performance no matter how much of a student's time it consumes.

Learning in the first grade emphasises sitting still, focusing on the teacher and listening. Kim said concentration can be taught.

The school day starts at 8:40 a.m., although students are inside 15 to 30 minutes in advance. Classes run to about 12:30 p.m. for first-graders and 2:30 for sixth-graders, although special projects can keep them there longer.

A constant at Wonchon and other schools is daily homework,

also assigned for weekends and vacations. Parents are expected to help. It starts at about a half-hour per subject in first grade and increases to up to two hours or more per subject for fifth- and sixth-graders.

Wonchon has a vocational training room with cooking and carpentry tools, a television studio to beam educational programmes to classrooms and a science lab.

Kim said students are "not allowed" to fail or repeat a grade. Children needing extra help are placed in one of two special classrooms for a few days to a few months until they catch up and return to their regular class. Six-

teen children received help in a recent four-month period.

Teachers aim at the average students, he said, encouraging the more gifted to leap ahead to another grade.

Wonchon was part of a two-year experiment to teach grade-school science with more experiments and questions instead of the rote memorising on which most Korean instruction is based.

Kim, also a former science teacher, said the approach was better for teachers and more interesting for students. He said Korean education needs improvement and he hopes the "inquiring science approach" will be used in all schools.



Iraq seeks technology transfer for emergency arms industry

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq is driving to build up a sophisticated arms industry to rival those in industrialised nations and is seeking significant technology transfers from East and West, officials said Tuesday.

The officials spoke at the end of a major five-day military exhibition in Baghdad that showcased weapons and equipment already being produced by Iraq's emerging arms industry.

"Time is our only hindrance to overcoming difficulties and joining the ranks of advanced countries," the minister of industry and military industrialisation, Hussein Kamel, told a news conference at the end of the exhibition.

However, Iraq's war debt of an estimated \$60-\$70 billion and a lack of advanced military technological base are also seen by military analysts as major obstacles.

They said that, like Iran which is also striving to develop its own arms industry, Iraq was likely to use oil barter deals to help pay for the technology it seeks.

Iraq, which spent an estimated \$50 billion on defence during the eight-year war with Iran, is aiming at self-sufficiency in most military sectors and has hopes of eventually becoming an arms exporter.

But officials and analysts, noting that peace talks with Iran have deadlocked with little sign of a breakthrough, said Baghdad was concerned that war with Iran could erupt again and that Iraq could be involved in another Arab-Israeli war in the future.

Superpower détente could also hamper Iraq's acquisition of advanced weapons in the future. The state-run Military Industrialisation Organisation exhibited Soviet T-72 tanks made under licence along with howitzers, mortars, long- and medium-range missiles, artillery guns, torpedos, military boats, various

calibres of ammunition and the whole spectrum of light infantry weapons.

Experts are sceptical that the Iraqi missiles and other sophisticated weaponry was produced by Iraq alone. The missiles were believed to be based on Soviet-designed weapons.

Nonetheless, the wide range of Iraqi weapons displayed at the exhibition, in which some 150 companies from 28 countries took part, underlined the advances made in arms production in the last few years.

Before the Gulf war erupted in September 1980, Iraq had virtually no domestic arms manufacturing capability at all. During the war, it depended on foreign arms suppliers, particularly the Soviet Union and France.

Amid a major upgrading of Iraq's armed forces following the Aug. 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war, the military industrial sector is considered one of the largest and fastest growing in the country. The transformation has meant the creation of a host of new

enterprises and sectors in Iraq's defence industrial base.

Officials declined to specify government allocations for military industrial sector. But Arab and Western analysts estimate that as much as \$20 billion will be spent on it over the next few years.

One of Iraq's top priorities is to develop an aerospace industry. Arab sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there are believed to be plans to establish an aircraft plant involving high technology in the northern city of Mosul.

Officials said Iraq was considering building a shipyard on its Gulf coast, but they did not say what kind of vessels would be built or whether foreign aid was involved.

Officials during the exhibition that they are negotiating with the French Dassault Company to build the supersonic Mirage-2000 jet fighter under licence.

They said they have approached the Soviet Union for similar deal involving the MiG-29 fighter, NATO codename Fulcrum.

Iran offers fighter repairs

ANKARA (Agencies) — Iran, whose air force relies on U.S.-designed planes, is looking for contracts to repair fighters for other countries, an Iranian defence source said Tuesday.

"We can provide spares and repair given the right proposals. We can handle F-4s, F-5s and other U.S.-designed aircraft," he said in an international arms fair which opened Tuesday.

He would give no other details and did not say whether any country had approached Iran for jet repairs.

Iran was among nearly 30 countries, including Britain, China, Oman, Romania, Pakistan, South Africa and the United States, represented at the five-day international defence equipment and avionics exhibition in Ankara.

Tehran displayed its domesti-

cally-made Shahin (Hawk) and Oghab (Eagle) ground-to-ground missiles, used in its eight-year war with Iraq, aircraft components and remotely piloted reconnaissance planes.

The Iranian sources said that the two reconnaissance drones on show, each some 12 feet (four metres) long, had an operating range of 240 kilometres but gave no flying duration.

Iran also exhibited artillery shells, small calibre ammunition and radio equipment.

Iran's air force was equipped mainly with U.S.-designed aircraft and helicopters before the 1979 Islamic revolution overthrew the shah.

During the Gulf war, Iran gained experience in servicing its jets and producing spare parts, sometimes by cannibalising other aircraft, after access to U.S. sup-

pliers was cut.

Meanwhile, Iran will invest \$1.8 billion in its petrochemical industry over the next five years in order to cut imports and become a net exporter of petrochemical products, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Tuesday.

Ahmad Rahgozar, head of the state-run National Petrochemical Co., said in an interview with the oil ministry monthly, Petroleum Newsletter that "Iran's strategic goal is to export products other than oil," IRNA reported.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Rahgozar as saying in the interview that Iran was keen to export petrochemical products because they multiply the value of a barrel of crude oil tenfold.

The Soviets provided Iraq's powerful air force with an undetermined number of MiG-29s last year and Kamel disclosed that Baghdad is negotiating to buy 50 MiG-2000s from France.

While Dassault is said to be considering a package involving technology transfer and upgrading Iraq's Mirage F1 fighters, widely used in attacks on Iranian tankers in the Gulf during the war, Soviet officials declined all comment.

The Soviets took a surprisingly low profile during the exhibition, apparently to avoid jeopardising Moscow's warming relations with Iran.

Officials were reluctant to say which countries and companies were helping Iraq develop its military industries.

But informed sources said that apart from the Soviet Union and France, Brazil, China, Argentina and other countries have also helped.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Third World inflation soars to 58%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prices paid by consumers in Third World countries jumped an average 58.3 per cent last year, up from 35.7 per cent in 1987, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported. The average rise in the United States and a score of other industrial countries was only 3.3 per cent, a rise from 2.9 per cent. Inflation figures for the Third World were heavily influenced by Latin America — Brazil's 682 per cent, Argentina's 343 per cent and Mexico's 114 per cent. Mexico reported a slow-down from last year's 132 per cent but Brazil and Argentina were moving up. Argentina's annual rate was over 387 per cent in December, and Brazil's 1,170 per cent in January. Nicaragua surpassed them all with 10,205 per cent for 1988 and an annual rate of just under 24,000 per cent in December but the country is too small to count for much in the overall average. There was also a rise of inflation in Asia, to 11.6 per cent from 7.3 per cent. China's rate was up beyond 20 per cent. Returns from Africa and the Middle East were too fragmentary for an overall figure.

Strike shuts main Moroccan refinery

RABAT (R) — Production at Morocco's largest oil refinery has been halted because of a strike by more than 1,000 workers, the Democratic Labour Confederation (CDT) union said Wednesday. A CDT spokesman told Reuters the oil refining, gas and lubricants divisions were halted three days ago by the stoppage at the 3.5-million-tonne-a-year refinery. The strike began April 19 and has been extended for 48 hours at a time in support of demands for higher pay, improved working conditions and other benefits. The latest 48-hour extension began at noon Tuesday. The CDT said white collar employees were at work but maintenance staff were on strike and there had been equipment breakdowns.

U.S. loan helps Algeria buy Boeings

WASHINGTON (AP) — An easy U.S. government loan and loan guarantee of \$215 million is helping Algeria buy three Boeing 767-300 passenger jets, the U.S. Export-Import (Exim) Bank announced Tuesday. Algeria will have 12 years to repay the loan of \$158 million at 8.95 per cent interest. A loan of \$56.9 million was arranged by Citibank of New York, with Exim's guarantee. The Algerian government, which owns the airline Air Algérie, will pay \$37.8 million in cash. Boeing has been a frequent beneficiary of loans from the Exim. It has helped the sale of 23 Boeings to Algeria alone, the last of which were four Boeing 727s in 1979. Eximbank encourages the sale of U.S. goods to other countries by arranging favourable financing, in competition with credit agencies of other industrial countries. It has helped \$200 billion worth of U.S. sales since it was founded in 1984.

Cray reports big drop in earnings

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Cray Research Inc., which holds a minnearth share of the world's supercomputer market, has reported a nearly \$25 million first-quarter loss and said second-quarter earnings also could be down. The company reported first-quarter net earnings of \$1.5 million, or 5 cents a share, down from first-quarter earnings of \$26.39 million, or 85 cents a share for the same period in 1988. First-quarter revenue was \$116.1 million, compared with \$145.8 million for the 1988 quarter.

Saudi monarch predicts \$26 oil price in 1990

KUWAIT (Agencies) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said oil prices could rise to \$26 a barrel at the beginning of 1990 if OPEC member states adhered to prescribed production quotas, according to an interview published Wednesday.

Fahd was quoted as saying, "if OPEC countries stick to the production ceiling, I think oil prices will improve and may rise to \$26 a barrel."

"Prices of some crudes reached \$23 recently. When I say oil prices will reach \$26, I predict this will happen at the beginning of the new year. However, this depends on the adherence to the output ceiling," Fahd said.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries restricted output for its 13 member states to an 18.5 million barrel per day aggregate production ceiling as of Jan. 1. Prices for the first time in three years exceeded the \$18 per barrel level the group had been seeking.

OPEC's ministerial session, scheduled for early June in Vienna is widely expected to consider raising the production ceiling by 1-1.5 million barrels per day to accommodate demands for higher individual quotas by some members.

Fahd, whose country is the predominant OPEC nation, last week was quoted as saying production ceiling increases were possible after careful study of the market. In this interview he did not address the possibility but indicated he sought adherence to whichever production ceiling OPEC agreed upon.

Fahd attributed the price im-



King Fahd

provement to the squeeze of production and the cohesion of OPEC ranks. "As a result of output limitation, prices improved and reached a good level," he said.

Occasional retreats were due to market speculation and the prices bounce back at the end of the week, he said.

"OPEC should remain a cohesive organisation because the more it maintains its cohesion, the higher prices become," he said.

"The production ceiling option remains better than the price war." He was referring to OPEC member states undercutting of prices that prevailed before the Jan. 1 accord went into effect.

The Saudi monarch denied that Saudi Arabia was violating its output quota and indicated other OPEC members were sticking to their quotas.

The Saudi monarch said he was satisfied with the cooperation from non-OPEC producers, mentioning among these the Soviet Union which he said reduced its production level by five per cent.

Wheat subsidies to remain. Al Seyassah also quoted King Fahd saying that his country would keep paying large subsidies to its wheat farmers.

"The government will not stop its agricultural support, especially for wheat agriculture," the Kuwaiti newspaper quoted King Fahd as saying.

"There is a big sector of citizens who practise agriculture and we want them to continue so we can develop it further," he said.

Oil prices fall

LONDON (R) — Oil prices are in retreat because of prospects of rising OPEC and North Sea supply. The current June contract has dropped below \$20. It fell 86 cents to \$19.30 while North Sea Brent blend crude futures Wednesday were at the lowest in seven weeks around \$17.75. One reason, traders said, is that they expect the return to the market some time this month of 472,000 barrels per day (b/d) of gasoline-rich British oil that was halted by a gas explosion on April 18 on a North Sea pumping platform.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, May 3, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc (for 100)	84.1	85.0
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	Dutch guilder	400.6	404.5
Pound Sterling	903.6	913.1	Swedish crown	23.0	23.4
Deutschemark	284.4	287.1	Italian Lira (for 100)	38.9	39.2
Swiss franc	318.9	322.7	Belgian franc (for 10)	135.9	137.1

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.6832/42	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1810/20	Canadian dollar	
	1.8902/12	Deutschemark	
	2.1320/30	Dutch guilder	
	1.6830/40	Swiss franc	
	39.56/59	Belgian franc	
	6.3830/80	French franc	
	1382/1383	Italian lire	
	134.20/27	Japanese yen	
	6.4140/90	Swedish crown	
	6.8560/610	Norwegian crown	
	7.3550/600	Danish crown	
One ounce of gold	376.50/376.90	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — A wave of enthusiasm for industrial stocks led the market to a stronger close. The All Ordinaries index was 12.3 points higher at 1,504.9.

TOKYO — Japanese markets are closed until Monday, May 8. **HONG KONG** — Prices closed virtually unchanged after a seesaw trading day with attention focused on political developments in China. The Hang Seng index dropped 1.15 points to 3,155.22.

SINGAPORE — Institutional and small investor buying sent prices up in brisk trading and the Straits Times industrial index closed 18.92 points up at a post-crash high of 1,284.87.

BOMBAY — Scattered buying by state-owned financial institutions helped shares close mixed in moderate trading. The market closed lower following Tuesday's steep fall as the possibility of early elections sparked renewed long liquidation.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended mostly firmer after a moderate session, led higher by scattered technical demand for specialty stocks. The DAX index rose 6.06 points to 1,368.60.

ZURICH — Prices closed easier across the board in listless trading ahead of Thursday's Ascension Day holiday. Technical problems made the all-share Swiss index unavailable.

PARIS — French share prices extended losses in very quiet trading after the finance minister's forecast for April inflation — about 0.6 per cent after March's 0.3 per cent — depressed sentiment.

LONDON — Shares languished near the day's lows in dull afternoon business as a weaker Wall Street added to general lack of conviction in the market. At 1440 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 6.8 points at 2896.3.

NEW YORK — The broad market remained narrowly lower and directionless although special situations stood out in intraday trading. The Dow fell 4 points to 2,398.

WORLD RESOURCES

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- * Precious gems
- * Gifts made of precious and semi-precious stones.

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ATRA

MAY 25TH 1989

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establish a fund for the restoration of Petra.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN CLASS

AUTUMN TERM 1989

The ICS will open an English-language Kindergarten Class beginning next September Term for children aged 3-4 years. Children of all nationalities are welcome and the children do not need to know any English before they start.

The children will attend School from 7.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

A bus service will be available in most cases. The fee will be JD 150 per term (3 terms per year). There is a registration fee of JD 50 set against the first term's fees.

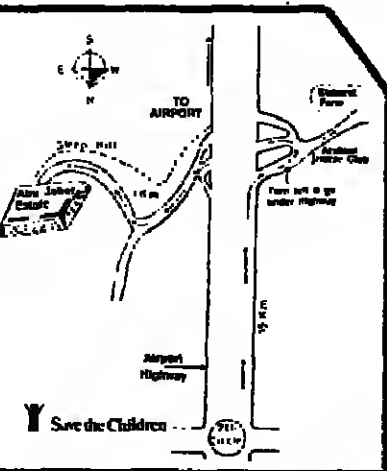
For further information please telephone the School Secretary on 841078.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR

THE BANI HAMIDA WOMEN'S RUG WEAVING SPRING EXHIBITION

Will be held at Abu-Jaber Estate

On Friday & Saturday 12 & 13 May 1989
Between 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.



Jordan Times
The world famous Harlem Globetrotters, due to make their debut during their Winston World Tour, have been known by many names. They have been called "Magicians of Basketball", America's Ambassador in Short Pants" and even "The Hardcourt."

The Globetrotters pre-season began on January 7, 1988, when the newly formed team played its debut match in Quincy, Illinois, before a crowd of 300 spectators.

Since then the team has played a total of 16,881 games, and won an incredible 16,550 of them.

Many of the people associated with the Globetrotters have nicknames of the "Red Klotz" variety. Making a welcome return to the team in time for their Arab World Tour will be "Sweet Lou Dunbar." "Sweet Lou" hardly sounds an appropriate name for an athlete measuring 6'9" in height, but Lou has always enjoyed making people laugh and his temperamental off-court is as amiable and fun-loving as it is



Harlem Globetrotters are coming to town

when he is wearing the famous red, white and blue Globetrotters kit.

Another player in this year's squad, Larry Coleman, smiles when asked how he got the nick-

name "Shorty".

"When you play basketball with a bunch of guys who are well over 6' tall, at 5'11" they think that I'm a midget," Larry explained. "Since I'm not as tall as a lot of the guys, I've always had to approach the game with intelligence and high energy. I've worked hard on my dribbling and my shooting too."

Larry's work certainly paid off, as he is now considered to be one of the most dazzling dribblers ever to handle a basketball.

Curley Johnson, making his debut in the Gulf, enjoys revealing how he got his nickname, "Boo". "My dad, Curley Sr., was a player in a team opposing the Globetrotters some years back," he smiles. "He gave me the nickname 'Boo' so that whenever I heard fans yelling 'Boo!', I would know they were cheering me on!"

Possibly one of the world's most astounding athletes, Billy Ray's lean 6'6" body doesn't appear to have an ounce of fat anywhere. A truly great leaper, Billy Ray is known for his slam dunks and bounding twenty-foot jump shots. He gets such tremendous lift in his jumps that he sometimes appears to be shooting down at the basket.

"I can't take too much credit for my abilities," he says. "I was born with them. I consider myself incredibly lucky to be where I am. The Harlem Globetrotters generate happiness every day. Can you imagine a better way to make a living?"

The Harlem Globetrotters will appear at the Royal Sports City in Amman on Thursday May 18.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1989

YOUR HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Sexual desires will be highlighted the next two days with mixed results. If things do not work out, hold on tightly and avoid change until details are thought out in a calm, objective manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): A cerebral friend has more advice than you can use. Talk it over and could prove to be expensive. Deal with the situation - yourself!

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): When you don't feel talented give your creative projects the day off. Focus on romance, communications and future travel plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Forces are scattered, but others are mystified at the speed at which you become magnetic and pull everything together.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Progress is made through hard work. Temper responses are fed by a "let's throw everything away and start over" attitude.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Worry over finances occurs when your security is at stake. Rashness, waste and excesses are bitter pills, but are lessons in learning.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Have confidence as you aim for the

top. Don't put all of your irons in one fire. Diversify your financial projects.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Here you sit, waiting for the golden goose. Why not concentrate on being productive and caring for your own needs? Don't depend on others.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Your devotion to another is kept secret. Love is blossoming. Retreat to a quiet spot and think things over. Stay on schedule.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): You can be lulled into a day-by-day complacency that leads to boredom. Be certain to keep routines and fun projects active.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Be ready for future vacation plans. There is harmony at home. Avoid thinking about an irritation from the past.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Old pals can be stimulating and helpful. Turn to the charm for a move along faster than expected.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Find a new format for your psychic and intuitive abilities. The immediate future is filled with PISCES charm and lucky, social contacts.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1989

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Avoid overbearing and pushy approaches and instead enlist the cooperation of others. Be tactful and kind toward those who want to throw in the towel. Frustration is easy tomorrow.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): You dream about falling in love and you have a knack for making dreams come true. Keep your forces gathered together.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): You feel determined to have it your own way. Being overly confident can lead you down a blind alley. Analyze new opportunities.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): This day may have the blebs. Concentrate on contracts, legal matters and literary interests. Don't complain - do something different.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): It is not how much you have, but how much you enjoy what you do have. You may be overlooking the qualities of life.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Someone wants to sell you something that you don't need. Move ahead with a rewarding home project. Enjoy time with siblings and their friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): An appointment may be broken. It is

one of those days when it is almost impossible to stay on schedule. Hold onto your practical nature.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Gather your forces and be sure of the facts. Don't insist on having your own way if you don't want to be disappointed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): That special meeting will turn out okay. You could torment yourself with doubt and worry. Stick to your view and know that you are right.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Decide an important money issue. Be available for young family members who need help and attention.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Ask and you shall receive - and soon! A positive cycle runs through the next few days. Concentrate on partners, new and old ideas.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Be wary of a close cohort who bends the truth to fit his own purposes. Don't believe everything you hear, and avoid risky schemes.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): The plot thickens - good, clean, romantic intrigue - and you love it. Single, or attached, plan a romantic weekend with all the trimmings.

Costly sport draws mixed reactions

Jordan Rally is postponed

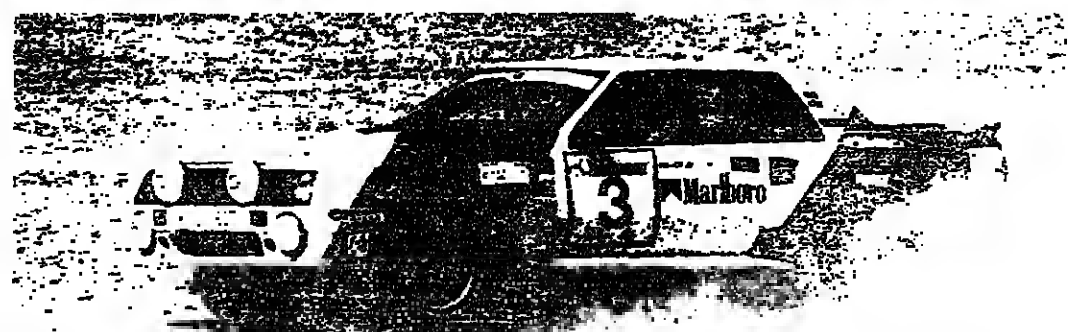
By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The postponement of the Jordan International Car Rally, originally scheduled to take place in mid-May, has drawn mixed reactions from the public and participants alike. Some argue that the event is an unnecessary activity that should not have been scheduled in the first place, and others, mostly rally enthusiasts, express concern that the decision would adversely affect Jordan's bid to secure a slot in the world rally championship series.

Analysts and observers believe the decision to postpone the three-day international event was taken in view of the mid-April disturbances that hit some parts of the Kingdom, most notably the south, where riots were sparked by economic austerity measures introduced in the wake of an agreement signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Formally announcing the decision, Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) Director Derek Ledger said Wednesday that "unfavourable circumstances" were behind the indefinite postponement of the three-day event. "The international rally has been postponed for a while due to the unfavourable circumstances and situation we have at the moment," he told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

Most of the would-be participants of the rally believe the decision to postpone the event, which is criticised by some as an



Racing across the desert: the RACJ's decision to cancel this year's International Jordan Rally was taken in the light of 'unfavourable circumstances,' according to its director, Mr. Derek Ledger.

"expensive sport," was a wise one.

"We all know that we are exercising an expensive sport," said rally co-driver Ali Bilbesi. "I would have felt odd, knowing that while rallying, we are in a different world from that which surrounds us... for although things are now O.K. in Jordan, the prices of food are still high and the problems (which sparked the riots) have not disappeared."

This month's rally would have taken participants as far south as the city of Petra, some 30 kilometres from Ma'an where last month's riots started.

Former Jordanian champion Hani Bisharat, who planned to participate in the event, lauded the decision to postpone the rally, even though he said he had a good chance of performing well in the Toyota Celica Turbo he planned to drive.

Most of the participants interviewed by the Jordan Times raised concern that the decision to postpone the rally would adverse-

ly affect Jordan's chances of holding a world rally championship in the future.

"The postponement may risk us losing our stature with FISA... they do not like it if we cannot stick to a schedule... but we are still hopeful that we would go ahead and do it," in the not too distant future, he said.

According to Ledger however, the postponement of the rally will not affect Jordan's bid to hold a world championship event because the decision did not come as a result of the lack of preparation among the organisers but as a result of circumstances which he described as "beyond anyone's control."

During last year's international rally, a number of observers from the Federation Internationale de Sport Automobile (FISA) commended the rally organisers for an "absolutely first class event," which they said would score high on Jordan's application to host world rally championships in the future.

By Ledger's estimation, the three-day international rally, sponsored by Rothmans, would have brought the country JD 250,000 in income from foreign teams, journalists and visitors. Expenses for the rally, he said, would have amounted to JD 25,000, to be covered by Rothmans and the RACJ.

To an independent rally observer who has "mixed feelings" about holding such events in the Kingdom, the rally is a total "disruption of Jordan's fragile environment."

Rallying in Jordan, in his view, is a rich man's sport, practised by a tiny elite from the capital... people who have little contact with the countryside.

"They (the participants) roar through the villages as though they are foreigners," he said. "This implicates and fosters the wrong kind of values for a pastoral society like ours."

Still, he said, it is exciting to see so many youngsters turned on by such an event.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Australian captures gold at Shanghai

BEIJING (AP) — Australia's Julie Pugh broke a Chinese lock on gold medals at a Shanghai swim meet by winning the women's 200-metre freestyle, China's official news agency said Wednesday. In the second day of competition Tuesday, Pugh was clocked in 2 minutes, 3.85 seconds to edge Sun Chunli of China, who finished second in 2:04.30, the Xinhua News Agency said. Chinese swimmers won all nine other events in the first two days of competition. About 300 swimmers from Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Thailand and China are taking part in the six-day meet.

Nicol gets nod

LONDON (AP) — Steve Nicol of Liverpool was named England's soccer player of the year by the Football Writers' Association Tuesday. The 27-year-old, who has played four positions in midfield and on the back line this season, beat Manchester United captain Bryan Robson and Derby goalie Peter Shilton for the honors. Vote totals were not released. Nicol was the fourth Liverpool player to win the award in six years, following two-time winner Kenny Dalglish, Ian Rush and John Barnes.

Connors crashes out of Munich

MUNICH (R) — American number two seed Jimmy Connors crashed out of the \$205,000 Munich men's tennis tournament Tuesday, swept aside in his opening match by Argentine clay-court specialist Martin Jaitte, 25, ranked 60th in the world, took just 88 minutes to dispose of the 36-year-old American in a easy 6-4, 6-1 second-round victory. The defeat was a blow to Connors' hopes of match practice on clay courts ahead of the French Open at the end of the month. He also lost his

opening match in the Monte Carlo Open last week. But Connors, who has played very little tennis on the slower surface in the past two years, was not depressed by the defeat. "I gave my best and that was all I could do today," he said.

Evert pulls out of Italian Open

MIAMI (R) — Chris Evert has pulled out of next week's Italian Open tennis championships because she is exhausted, the Women's International Tennis Association (WITA) announced Tuesday. I've played six of the last eight weeks and feel physically exhausted," Evert said in a statement released by WITA.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A7 ♣84 ♦K54 ♠AQ1093
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A7 ♣84 ♦K54 ♠AQ1093
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ3 ♣762 ♦AQ7 ♠853
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q762 ♣854 ♦6 ♠K972
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ5 ♣AJ93 ♦Void ♠AK874
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?

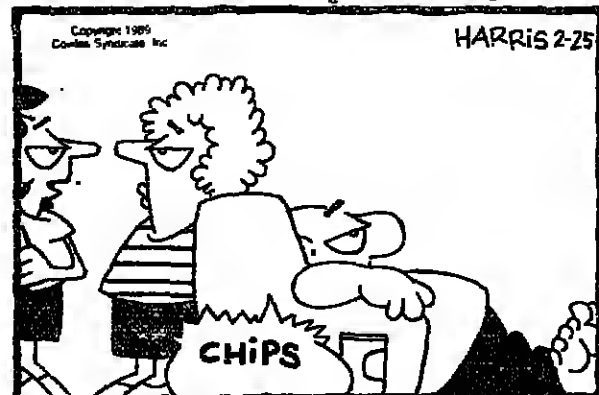
Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK6 ♣A105 ♦A98 ♠Q984
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"He's at that awkward age. Too old to sponge off his parents, too young for retirement."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GALEE
YAMEL
FARIDA
BOTERD

Print answer here: " " " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IDIOT FUZZY BROKER ATTAIN

Answer: What an astronaut has to be before he really starts working on the job—"FIRED"

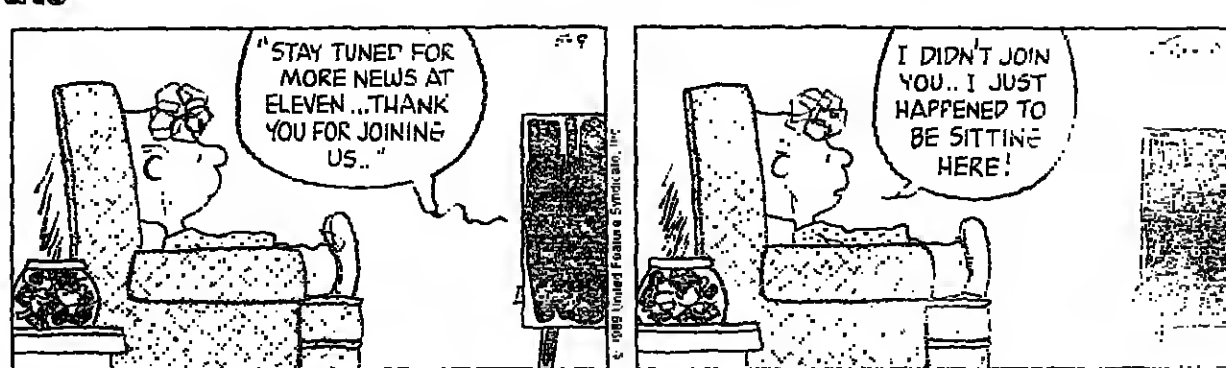
THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Kenworthy



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ACROSS
1 Cronies
5 City on the Tib
10 Falsehood
13 Discharge
14 Hem
15 "But... on
16 Repartee
18 Oath
19 Grandiose poetry
20 Church leaders
22 Bus, go-
25 Places of action
26 Indians
27 Bus, go-
28 Without
31 Meets
32 Tero roots
34 SFI
36 Greatest part
37 Smallest part
38 Bank letters
39 Explorer
40 Mother of Samuel
41 Reside
42 Meta, motto word
44 Johnson or Amiche
45 Debussy opus
46 Appointments
48 Chausseurs
50 Ribbed fabric
52 Hokkaido
53 Wing
54 Boring
56 Oriental money
61 Copper alloy
62 Sea bird
63 Call for help
64 Poor
65 Pine board
DOWN
1 Fastener
2 Pierre's pet
3 He Ullmann
4 Most
5 Ramen
6 NCO
7 Toledo aunt
8 Printing roller
9 Eternal
10 Variety store
11 Sitorary
12 Arca
14 Organic compound
17 GI addresses
21 Genetic
22 Unverse: prot.
23 Kithenware
24 Radio duo of old
26 Bell low
28 Bell low
30 Splinter
32 Guido's note
33 Number ending
35 Bakery workers
36 Made tasty
40 Circular tabs
43 The sun
45 "Swedish Nightingale"
47 Habits: var. 58 — Plo. Tex.

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



